FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1863.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month in advance. Board $100 per month, payable monthly in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices.

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't.

July 26. 58-tf

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best qualities of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2 880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 2 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $2 a box. For $20 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Abemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" P S Orr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohon,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stimson,
Address,

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, R Fronebarger,
Wadesboro, W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H H Nutt,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DEMMS,
Goldsboro', N C

July 25th, 1864

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ⅓ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont Chatham county. W. D. WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville

Aug 24. 61*&sept1p1

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864

Sarah Brown vs Thomas Bergamius and Angelina his wife, E G Wright and Martha his wife, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah and Orem Wright, Leonard Brown, and Alexander Brown, reside beyond the limits of this State ordered: that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N C, for six weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the 31 Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of July, 1864.

L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.,
62-6t] H. H. WEBB, Dep. Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864

John Dunlop, Adm'r, vs. James Beck and wife and others

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant James Beck is a non resident of the State: On motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant, James Beck, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of July 1864.

70*6w] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.

E. T. Williams, et al, vs. P. K. Myrick and wife, et al.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IN this case, upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, P. K. Myrick and wife Nancy, Asa Shamsucker and wife Dicy, and the heirs of Dorcas Kennedy, dec'd, who are non residents, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them and Judgment pro confesso will be entered.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1864.

70*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug Term, 1864.

E. F. Raglin and others vs. R. S. Maras, Adm'r of Jas H Raglin

Petition for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Thomas Raglin, deceased

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. H Raglin, one of the defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered, that publication of the pendency of this Petition be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that said Raglin may appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise that said Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, R. C. Cotton, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday of August 1864.

69*6wpd R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

MCCLELLAN'S PROSPECTS.—We are indebted to our friend Capt. J. W. Strange, now stationed on the Blackwater, for a copy of the New York World of the 19th inst. More than 21 columns of it, in small type, are devoted to a description of an immense McClellan ratification meeting, or series of meetings, that took place at Union Square on the 17th. The World claims that there were 100,000 people present and that they were enthusiastic in their determination to, elect McClellan. Meetings were organized at ten different stands around the Square, and speeches were being delivered at all of them at the same time. 68 McClellan clubs, from the different Wards of the city and the surrounding towns and villages, joined the grand procession, brilliant with banners and lights. Mayor Gunther presided and spoke at Stand No. 1, and among other speakers were Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, Gov. Parker of New Jersey, Jas. T. Brady, A. Oakey Hall, Auguste Belmont, McKeon, Kelly, Purdy, Gallatin, Tallmadge, Walbridge, &c.

Such things indicate that we may have been too hasty in setting down the defeat of McClellan as certain. There appears to be more of vitality in his party than we had supposed.

But there is one view which may decidedly complicate the election. The theory of the United States is that there are still 35 or 40 States, as the case may be, in the Union. It requires a majority of all the votes of all the States, to elect. Now suppose all the States, including the Confederate States, be entitled to 300 votes, Lincoln must receive 156 to elect him. He must get these 156 votes in the United States. Every Confederate State that fails to vote in the election, is, in effect, equivalent to a vote for McClellan, and therefore, if he should actually receive some 70 or 75 votes, though he will not of course be elected, neither will Lincoln be. And the same result may happen in the House of Representatives, into which the election would then be thrown. Lincoln must there get a majority of *all* the States, and it will not do for him to say that the Confederate States are not part of the United States. It is said that the New York Trioune concedes that McClellan will carry five or six States in the Electoral colleges. So we may yet hope for trouble to the yankees from the election. Though we may care but little whether Lincoln or McClellan be elected, we do care, and are very deeply interested, that they get into another revolution in consequence.

PRISONERS.—There are nearly a hundred thousand men occupying the grievous position of prisoners of war—nearly 50,000 on each side. Allowing the moderate number of five to each family to which they belong, and there are near half a million of persons—men, women and children—at home, grieving over the captivity, the confinement, and the ill usage of their dear ones. All owing to the heartlessness and injustice of Lincoln. He is bound by every obligation to treat his own soldiers, at least, if not ours, with humanity; yet he suffers them to experience all the hardships of prison life because to get them back he must restore Confederate soldiers to their family and country; and because the term of service of many of his soldiers whom we hold as prisoners has expired, and if exchanged they would not go back into the ranks. A meaner pretext, a case of more rank injustice to his own soldiers, it would not be easy to imagine. That the Northern people submit to it would be a wonder but for the fact that so large a proportion of the prisoners held by us are foreigners, who have few in the United States to care for them, and those few people of no political influence.

The accounts of the treatment experienced by our men in the yankee prisons are very contradictory, owing, we have no doubt, to the differing characters of the men who have command at the different prisons. We hear of a letter from a young prisoner at Point Lookout, to his mother in this place, in which the pleasant situation of the camp, the rations, the facility for bathing and fishing, and the treatment generally, are spoken of in terms of commendation. We like to hear of such cases, for the evidences of ill treatment at other places are too positive and multiplied to be doubted.

THE VALLEY BATTLES.—It needed no ghost to tell what troops it was that lost the day in the severe battle near Winchester on the 19th inst. The Virginia papers were and are as silent as the grave on that point. No one can be surprised therefore to learn by letters from the troops of other States that it was the defection of Virginians that caused the disaster. Read the letter to the Raleigh Confederate, and see that our North Carolinians were lifting up their hearts to God in thankfulness for a victory already gained when the Virginia cavalry came flying from a foe who was nowhere to be seen—running from their own shadows—and so the tide was turned, the day was lost.

We should not thus call special attention to this fact but for the course of the same Virginia papers in imputing severe blame to Gen. Ramseur on a recent occasion of a loss of a part of his Division in the same Valley army. Gen. Ramseur has been acquitted of blame in this matter; but who or what will justify these Virginia cavalry, upon their own soil,—their own State, their homes and property, their wives and children, depending for protection upon their gallantry? It is probable that they were placed to defend an important point because it was natural to suppose that interest and honor and pride would all combine to make them stand to their arms. Yet they fled panic stricken without a pursuer.

We never hear without amazement of a Virginia Regiment or Brigade wavering or breaking in the Army of Virginia. With so much at stake, in the presence as it were of their wives and children who are to be the victims of their cowardly panic, how can they answer it to their great leader, Lee, that they flinch from the performance of all, and more than all, that is expected of them? Yet during the present campaign of five months the instances have been repeated,—at Spottsylvania, at Lynchburg, at Cold Harbor, at Winchester, and perhaps other places still, where great disaster has befallen, or great good failed to be accomplished, by the defection of a Virginia Regiment or Brigade. It is, as we have said, amazing.

THE RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—A week or two ago we mentioned that the N. C. Railroad had declared a dividend of 7 per cent. We should have said, dividend No. 7 of fifteen per cent. This will give to the State Sinking Fund $600,000.

A SINGLE CLASS FROM THE UNIVERSITY.—The following from the Raleigh Conservative furnishes a remarkable history of the class that was last graduated at the University of North Carolina previous to the breaking out of the war. It consisted of 81 members, hailing from 10 States, and of these it will be seen that 60 are known to be or to have been in the army; of whom 15 have been killed, 1 died in service, 2 resigned on account of bad health, 1 resigned on account of wounds, 1 resigned for reason not stated, and 40 are still in the army. Most of the 21 who are not enumerated in the Conservative's list were from distant States, and doubtless they too are or have been in the army:—

Of the Senior Class of 1859-'60 Sydenham B. Alexander is a Captain in the 42d N. C. Regiment, Lawrence M. Anderson was killed at Shiloh, Isaac T. Atmore, killed in Virginia, Alexander Barrett is a Lieutenant in the 49th N. C. Regiment, Junius C. Battle was killed at Sharpsburg, Lewis Bond is a Captain and Ordnance Officer, C. H. Borden is a Lieutenant in the 80th N. C. Regiment, Sterling Brickell was a Captain in the 12th N. C., and resigned in consequence of wounds, W. M. Brooks is in the 41st Regiment, Charles Bruce, jr., was killed in one of the battles around Richmond, Capt. George P. Bryan was recently killed below Richmond, Peirce M. Butler belongs to the 2d S. C cavalry, Alexander T. Cole is in the 23d Regiment N. C. Troops, Daniel R. Coleman is with the 20th, R. E. Cooper is a Chaplain in Cobb's Legion, Thomas W. Cooper, a Lieutenant in the 14th N. C., was killed at Gettysburg, S. Venable Daniel is a Lieutenant in the 17th, Thomas W. Davis was first Lieutenant in the 8th, and resigned on account of bad health, E. L. Drake is in a Tennessee Regiment, Jno. D. Fain is a Captain in the 33d Regiment, Horace Ferrand is in a Louisiana Regiment, J. O. A. Fogle is in a Georgia Regiment, Samuel R. Franklin died, C. E. Gay is in a Mississippi Regiment, James A. Graham is a Lieutenant in the 27th Regiment, Charles Haigh is in the 63d N. C, E. J. Hale, Jr, is Assistant Adjutant General to General J. H. Lane, E. J. Hardin is a Lieutenant and Adjutant to Colonel Mallett of the Conscript Bureau, William J. Headen was a first Lieutenant in the 26th Regt., and has just been elected for the second time to the State Legislature from Chatham county, W. W. Henry is in the Western Army, S. A. Hightower is in the 26th Louisiana, Thos. G. Holliday was Captain and Assistant Adjutant General to General Davis, killed, R. B. B. Houston was a Lieutenant in the 5'd N. C, and resigned, H. F. Jones was aid to Gen. Young, killed, Walter J. Jones is in one of our heavy Artillery Regiments, W. J. King is in the Medical Department at Richmond, J. B. Lutterloh was a Lieutenant in the 56th and killed at Gum Swamp, Eugene S. Martin is a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery, Geo. S. Martin, killed, James B. McClellan killed, James C. McClelland died, E. T. McKethan is a Lieutenant in the 51st N. C, A. N. McKimmon is in the Quartermaster Department at Raleigh, James McKimmon is a Lieutenant in Manly's Battery, Cornelius Mebane is Adjutant of the 6th N. C, J. W. Mebane is a Captain in the army of Tennessee, William T. Nicholson is a Captain in the 37th N. C, and Judge Advocate to Wilcox's Division Court, O. W. Pearce is in the 41st N. C, R. G. Putman is in the Engineer Department, Geo. McD. Quarles is dead, Iowa Royster a Lieutenant in the 37th was killed at Gettysburg, F. B. Sanders is in the 35th, Joseph H. Saunders is Major of the 33d and a prisoner, E. D. Scales is a Commissary, Farquard Smith and Norfleet Smith are in the 41st, Thos. L. Smith killed, Ed. G. Sterling died in service, R. J. Sykes is in a Mississippi Regiment, G. W. Taylor is an Assistant Surgeon, John H. Thorp is a Captain in the 47th, Samuel P. Weir was a Lieutenant in the 46th and killed at Fredericksburg, George L. Wilson died, and William A. Wooster, a Captain in the 1st N. C, was killed in one of the battles around Richmond.

REINFORCING THE ARMY.—The Raleigh Confederate has recently published a series of Editorial articles urging a reinforcement of the army by requiring some of the exempted classes to go into the service. In its last issue the Confederate says that only one paper, the Charlotte Democrat, has responded favorably to its suggestions; and it infers that the other papers in the state are of an opposite way of thinking. This is a misconstruction of our silence. It is not that we are either opposed to or in favor of the Confederate's suggestion, but simply that we have not access to the statistics necessary to the forming of an opinion upon the subject. It is a very delicate question, how far the producing classes may be further depleted to strengthen the fighting class—a question which it is the province of the Confederate and State governments to decide, and as to which, as we have said, we have not data upon which to found an opinion or to justify advice. All that we can do will be to conform to the decisions of Congress and the Legislature upon so vital a point, and this we are prepared to do, and will be glad if the decision shall be that any of us can be more useful in the field than in printing a newspaper.

BROWN AND STEPHENS *versus* HOLDEN.—The Governor of Georgia and the Vice President of the Confederacy have been falsely claimed as the file-leaders of the Raleigh Standard and its party as in favor of State action in the negotiation of a peace. Gov. Brown has many vagaries to answer for, but this is not one of them. His answer to Sherman's proposal to hold a conference with him and Stephens on the subject, is conclusive evidence of his dissent from the Standard, if there had not been sufficient evidence previously. "Tell Gen. Sherman," said Gov. Brown, "that I understand him to be only a General of one of the Federal armies, whilst I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results." Sensibly and truly spoken. And just as the Governor of North Carolina would have spoken under similar circumstances. But what would have been the course of our would-be Governor? Why of course he would have been bound by his pledges to meet Sherman, and thus commit himself and the people of the State to a violation of the Confederate constitution, which expressly confides to the President and Senate the exclusive right to negotiate and make treaties with foreign powers. If Gov. Brown or any other Governor were to enter into a negotiation with the enemy he would be a traitor and would deserve a traitor's doom.

STRANGE CONDUCT.—Five recusant conscripts disappeared from this town on Tuesday evening under singular circumstances. It is the habit of the Commandant of the Home Guards now in Moore county, when a deserter or recusant conscript comes in and delivers himself up, to give him a furlough of a few days to go home and make his arrangements to start to the army. Among the many who had enjoyed this furlough and faithfully returned to camp were 9 conscripts and 1 deserter, who were started off for the army on Monday afternoon. They were in charge of a single private of the Home Guard, unarmed, and walked part of the way to the Railroad on Monday night and the remainder on Tuesday morning. They then came on the train to this place, and while their guard was procuring transportation tickets five of the conscripts deserted, leaving the one deserter and four other conscripts to go on. These men came in of their own accord; they could have violated their parol in Moore; they could have escaped at any time on Monday or Tuesday during the march to this place; but they came on so quietly and resolutely as not to excite the slightest suspicion of an intention to runaway, and yet disappeared as soon as they arrived here. We did not hear their names.

OUR PRISONERS AT FORT DELAWARE

From the Richmond Whig.

We have received the following, how or through whom we care not to state. It is the unvarnished account of one who has seen and felt the horrible treatment to which Confederate prisoners are subjected at Fort Delaware:—

"Fort Delaware, situated upon an island near the mouth of the Delaware river, was formed by the sinking of an English vessel loaded with peas, and thence takes its name as Pea Patch Island, but is more familiarly known both to yankees and "Rebs" as H—l. It contains about 75 acres of land, and is entirely surrounded by a wall seven or eight feet high, that the island may not be overflowed by water, as it is six feet below high tide; so it will be seen at once that the wall is a very necessary precaution in keeping the inhabitants from being washed away. There is a ditch running entirely around inside the wall; the interior is cut up in small ditches, and resembles the plat of some town, to be built in far off future. There are a few shabby houses on the island used as "boarding houses," principally by the employees. There has been a very good church built, but by what denomination or for what purpose I am unable to say, as they all appear to be highly educated in the art of swearing, and treating their fellow beings with the greatest barbarity. The fort is a mere shell, and would not stand two good rounds from one of our rifle pieces, and I understand it is already cracked. It has some very old Columbiads mounted on it, which use the old-fashioned shell, with tow fuse; but it is not my intention to describe the fort, but to say a few words in regard to the treatment of prisoners, giving a few stitches here and there just as they happened. I have now been a prisoner of war —— months, and of course a great deal has happened which I have forgotten, as I kept a diary only from memory. The general treatment of prisoners was very bad, often not having enough to eat—sufficient to keep body and soul together, and most of us being ragged and without shoes or head covering.

"We are taken out of our barracks almost daily and crowded together upon a small piece of ground, called H—l's Half Acre, surrounded by a ditch. There we are kept almost the whole day under a scorching sun. If it was winter, it would have the opposite effect, freezing our limbs, which it did very effectually for a great many. A great many died from this kind of treatment. Prisoners were allowed in the spring of '64, to receive clothing—after the yanks thought there was a sufficient quantity in the barracks to make a raid "pay," they would have a general "*Hike out*"—(a term they use when driving prisoners out of the barracks,) to have all the clothes they had received taken from them, leaving them without a change of clothing. This system of robbery continues up to this time. They said this was done to clothe the ragged prisoners; but I have not seen them give any of the clothes to any one. They are very strict in searching the men. After making us pull off boots, &c., they take our pocket knives, spoons, cups, &c., bought from the sutler. Some of the boys jocosely remarked, this was done to pay their war debt. Our rations are of the poorest kind, not cooked well, and very scant. It is principally salt beef and crackers—six crackers and a few ounces of beef being the allowance per day. This diet caused the scurvy to break out on the men dreadfully. It was a horrible sight, to see the poor fellows limping about, covered with ulcers from that dreadful disease—which could have been easily prevented if the yanks would have issued a few antiscorbutics—such as vinegar or vegetables. There is a poisonous miasma which rises on the island, which lays a man liable to any and all diseases. The peculiar disease is termed by prisoners the Lincoln grip which makes its appearance in summer. It comes with pain above the eyes, and lasts from five to seven days. There seems to be no remedy for it, and nature has to take its course. The barracks are open and extremely cold. In winter, one stove only is allowed two hundred men with one bushel of fuel per day. Each man gets a single blanket. A great many men were taken from the barracks last winter stiff frozen. The only way they manage to escape freezing is by continually double quicking. Many say they double quicked more last winter than they did during three months' service in the army. For the least offence men are shot down in cold blood without the slightest warning. Others are bayonetted, struck over the heads with muskets, or tied up by the thumbs. Not a morning passes but that some poor Confederate is not strung up for the amusement of the azure bellied gentry. After being thus kicked and cuffed, if outraged mannood dares to resent the treatment death is the certain penalty. It is due to truth to state that our prisoners have been more humanely treated of late by the 6th Massachusetts regiment, and the privates would be kinder if the officers would permit it.

"For a time we were under the command of a Lt. Morton, alias Campbell, a deserter from Co. I, 16th Miss. He took the oath and as a reward for his treachery received a commission. I cannot refrain from relating an incident which occurred during his administration. As horrible as it is, it can be attested by numerous trutaful witnesses. A poor dead Confederate being stripped naked, was laid in his rough box for interment. Even in death his face wore a smile. A yankee doctor seeing it exclaimed, "the d—d Reb. is grinning at me;" and seizing an axe, mutilated and mangled a form before which he would have quailed if life had not been extinct.

"Our men are all buried as cross-ties on a railroad, laid crossways until they are three deep. In '63 they died at the rate of 25 per day, but now we do not lose more than 4 or 5 in the same period. Do publish this, and you will oblige one who has suffered.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The New York World of the 19th inst. has the following:—

The Telegraph and Postoffice—Lincoln's Eyes and Ears—Our Democratic friends will do well to remember that the telegraph wires, like the postoffice, are under the control of Mr. Lincoln and his partisans. The false returns from Maine, claiming twenty and twenty-five thousand majority for Cony, when, in fact, his majority of 17,716 last year has been whittled down to 3 or 4,000 this year by Democratic gains in every county save two, are one specimen of the use that will be made of this control of the wires. But the mails and the wires are to-day the eyes and ears of the would-be usurper at Washington.

Mr. Lincoln, at the White House, is every day in the habit of receiving and reading dispatches stolen off the wires, as his postmasters are in the habit of opening and reading the letters of Democrats which are sent through the mails. Our friends will do well, therefore, to use ciphers in those messages which are of any importance politically, and to employ the express companies instead of the mails.

Postmaster Blair, Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln connive at and practice this thieving from telegraph wires, and from mails. The usual precautions against such thieving must, therefore, be taken.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The Governor has called a meeting of the Council of State, to be held on Wednesday next the 5th of October. The purpose is not stated, but may possibly be to consider the propriety of calling the Legislature together, as has been urged upon the Governor, in advance of its regular session on the 3d Monday of November. Two members of the Council having resigned, all the others are earnestly requested to attend.

WELL DONE.—Two of our Fayetteville companies of Home Guards now in Moore, learning that a widow near their camp was likely to lose her crop of fodder for want of laborers to pull it, turned in and stripped it upon a ten acre field. The widow's blessings rest upon them for the good deed.

STARTLING NEWS FROM MOORE COUNTY.—In the New York World of the 19th, we find an extract from the Newbern Times, as follows:—

"On the 18th ult, a collision took place in Moore county between the deserters, some seventeen hundred in number, and the State Guards, in which the latter were repulsed with a loss of four killed and one wounded."

A big fight or a big lie, beyond a doubt.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The Rockingham Register of the 24th inst. says the fight near Winchester commenced on Sunday afternoon, at a late hour, and was resumed early next morning and continued until the afternoon of Monday, at which time the Confederates were compelled to retreat, leaving our dead and the most of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. In the early part of the engagement the enemy, although in stronger force, was driven before the Confederates for some distance; but a portion of our cavalry on the left unfortunately gave way, when our whole line was forced back. The battle was a hard fought and bloody one, the number of dead and wounded being very heavy. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000, whilst that of the enemy is represented as "terrific," as we used artillery upon them at short range with great effect. A gentleman—an officer—who passed over a part of the battle-field as we were driving them before us, says their dead lay in heaps—"their loss was terrific."

In the fight we are said to have captured six or seven hundred prisoners, including three colonels. Our loss in captured is said to be about five hundred, including the sick and badly wounded.

Official dispatches received on the 23d state that the enemy attacked Gen. Early late yesterday (22d) at Fisher's Hill, and succeeded in forcing back the left of the line; and throwing a force in his rear, compelled him to abandon the position, leaving 12 pieces of cannon in their hands, though losing but few men.

Gen. Early is said to have fallen back to Port Republic, on the South bank of the South fork of the Senandoah a position naturally very strong.

Since writing the above, we learn by passengers who arrived on the Central train last evening, that Gen. Early had not fallen back to Port Republic, but was at Keezletown, six miles north of the first named place. Heavy cannonading was heard at Staunton Saturday and yesterday morning, showing that Early had turned upon the enemy. If he held them in check until yesterday, there is a cause to expect that the next news from the Valley will be of a cheering character.—*Richmond Sent., 26th*

[The Virginia cavalry ran at Fisher's Hill as at Winchester, causing the second as they did the first retreat. The Examiner learns "that when the attack was made by the enemy, our cavalry (God bless 'em) on the left ran off, and that Gen. Early at once ordered a retreat, which was executed in good order and without loss, except of the twelve cannon."]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GRIMES'S BRIGADE, NEAR WINCHESTER, Sept. 19.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I send herewith a list of casualties in this Brigade, in an engagement with Maj. Gen. Averill's Division of Cavalry, near this place, which you will please publish for the benefit of those who have friends in the Brigade. Respectfully,

W. L. LONDON, A. A. G.

List of Casualties in Grimes's Brigade in the engagement on the 5th Sept. 1864.

43d N. C. T.—Wounded: Co. C, Lieut S D Killette; E, John Whitley; H, Lieut B F Moore, Wm Harrington; I, R Redfearn; K, Isaac Sneed, B S Pond, Geo K Caddell.

32d N. C. T.—Wounded: Co. E, John Probst; I, Elijah Corcoran.

45th N. C. T.—Wounded: Co. A, David Joyce; C, Wm Harris; F, Sergt Lewis.

53d N. C. T.—Wounded: Co. B, J N Howle; E, Sergt W E Patterson; H, John Eaton.

Recapitulation: Killed none, wounded 16.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Please give room in your paper for the following list of casualties, for the ben-fit of those who have friends and relatives in this Company:

Casualties in Co. H, 30th N. C. T., in the battle of the 19th Sept., near Winchester, Va.—Wounded: Corp'l J J Hight, mortally; Corp'l H Matthews, leg broken. Missing: Private E Hendrick.

A. D. McGILL, Acting Ord. Serg't.

Anson Companies 14th N. C. T., at Winchester, Sept. 19.—Co. C—Killed: Private W L Seanoack. Wounded: Lt W A Liles in foot, Sgt J W Turner leg, Corp J B Waddill right thigh, Private C Coyer shoulder, J J McLendon left arm, G A Morton leg (contusion), W C Threadgill left hand and prisoner, T J Watkins in face and shoulder, Jos. Wheeler in knee.

H—Killed: Capt J R Deberry. Missing: Private J A Lilly, and W E Davis prisoner and wounded, Lieut. W H Hearne severe in left foot. Wounded: Corp E Lowder in head, E Maberry severe in left shoulder, Private B M Maberry, D D Nobles in right arm, John Dry.

Death of Gen R. D Johnston.—Brig. Gen. Robert D. Johnston, commanding the 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d Regiments of North Carolina Troops is reported to have been killed at Winchester on Monday last. Gen. J. was from Lincoln county, where he raised a company early in 1861. This company was attached to the 13th Volunteers, (23d Troops,) and on the re-organization of the regiment, Capt. Johnston was made Lieut. Colonel. For his distinguished gallantry he was promoted to Brigadier General from Lieutenant Colonel, and assigned to the command of what was then known as Iverson's Brigade. He was a nephew of Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte, and graduated at our State University in 1858, with distinction.—*Ral. Conservative.*

Wounded and Captured.—We have seen a letter from the Quartermaster of the Brigade to which the 23d N. C. is attached, which states that Col. C. C. Blacknall, of that regiment, received a severe wound in the foot and was carried to a lady's house in Winchester, where, on the retiring of our forces from that place, he, of course, fell into the hands of the enemy. The letter states that Col. Blacknall's command had a most important position which they held with persistent valor and firmness, thereby saving the Brigade if not the Division. The regiment retired greatly decimated and rent. This is the third time that this gallant officer has been wounded and fallen into the hands of the enemy.—*Ral. Confederate.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 18th inst., by Alexander McIntyre, Esq., H. H. ELLIS to Mrs. MARTHA P. KELLY, late of Columbus county, N. C.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Sunday night last, Mr. JOHN KNOX WARDEN, of this town, aged about 44 years.

In this county, on the 9th inst., PASCHAL ALEXANDER, infant son of L. A. and C. J. Page.

Of consumption, near Summerville, on the 5th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. REID.

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JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

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Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5 66*tf

NOTICE.

MY HORSE, CONFEDERATE, 8 years old March past, 15½ hands high, very dark bay, and as good in form as any judge of the stock would have him; sired by Gold Seeker, out of a well conditioned, good blooded trotting Mare. Confederate will serve a few Mares at my place, 4 miles from town. East side of Cape Fear. Insurance $100 or ten bushels of corn. Season $75 or 7½ bushels.

JNO. WADDILL.

Sept. 28. 70*4pd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 20th inst., a GRAY MARE, nearly white, 15 years old. She shows the mark of a founder on her fore hoofs. The last heard of the thief he was on the Plank Road, in five or six miles of Bine's bridge, on Drowning Creek, going in the direction of said bridge. He is supposed to be the same villain that stole Mr. Duncan McLauchlin's Mare a short time ago. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Fayetteville P. O., Sept. 28. 70*2pd

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the Valley of Virginia.—CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 27.—There was an engagement near Port Republic on Monday between our cavalry and that of the enemy. They came over the river but were driven back 3 miles.

The enemy's cavalry entered Staunton about 6 P. M. Monday. A force appeared at Waynesboro' at 9 o'clock this morning, but went back a mile from town and have done no damage up to 4 P. M. Smoke seen indicates that they are burning the railroad track between Christian's creek and Staunton.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no fighting between the armies. No serious anxiety is felt here.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 28.—It is difficult to get at precise facts. Both armies have moved, Early following the enemy. Reports say he will attack them to-day at Mt. Sidney.

It is reported that we whipped the enemy yesterday at Weir's Cave.

The enemy's cavalry are on a raid, their whereabouts not known.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—New York papers of Monday contain no war news of importance. At last accounts Sheridan, they say, was still in pursuit of Early.

Gov. Dennison has not yet accepted the Post Master Generalship.

A Democratic meeting in Lincoln county, Missouri, was broken up by soldiers, one man killed and three wounded.

Henry Winter Davis of Maryland has taken the stump for Lincoln.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—European advices are to the 12th inst.

The British press are discussing yankee politics, generally favoring or predicting McClellan's election.

The city of Nankin, China, has been captured by the Imperialists.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have received a demonstration in Denmark. They will visit Sweden and Strasburg.

The marriage of the Banker, Erlanger, [who negotiated the Confederate loan,] to Miss Slidell, has caused a sensation in Paris.

From the South-West.—JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 27, *via* MOBILE.—Certain [probably New Orleans] papers 24th and 28th[?] received. Banks has been superseded by Gen. Hurlbut of Memphis, and has gone North. Before leaving he published a five column letter in the Era full of his lies from beginning to end about Louisiana.

The steamer Colossus in Ohio river has been captured by 14 Confederate prisoners on board, who killed three, paroled the others, and escaped with their arms.

The Missouri campaign is said to be under Magruder, Price and Dobbins. Dispatches from Cairo say they are near Cape Girardeau.

The yankee iron clad gunboat Antelope, carrying 6 guns struck a snag six miles from New Orleans last Friday and sunk. The steamer Saratoga was fired into on Wednesday nearly opposite Baton Rouge by Confederate batteries. Damage not known.

A negro was shot in Vicksburg on the 16th for desertion from the yankee army.

Canby has issued orders seizing all cotton sold by Confederate government to foreigners and delivered on Mississippi river.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Many inquiries have been made of me in regard to the Chinese Sugar Cane and its treatment; allow me to reply through your paper. First, as to its poisoning cattle: My opinion is that the cause is similar to a theory which I have in private expressed as to the cause of the famous Milk Sick. It is a noted fact, in our mountains at least, that if cattle are kept up until the dew dries off from the green forage and driven in before the dew falls in the evening, that they never suffer from this sickness. Hence I drew the idea that it was caused by some poisonous exhalation which combining either with the Hydrogen of the dew or with some of the chemical elements of the plants—perhaps both—formed as long as the dew lasted a poison—say similar to Hydrocyanic (Prussic) Acid or some of its combinations. At any rate I am informed that the leaves of the "Peruvian tree" of our mountains or even of our common wild Cherry when wet with dew are deadly poison, but when dry from the sun are harmless. The similar theory I have in relation to the Sorghum is that its poisonous qualities, if it has any, are due to a similar combination of its acid with some other chemical constituent with the dew, and that the reason of its being more injurious to cattle in certain sections—swampy regions for instance—is because the dews are heavier and more fully laden with the hurtful gases in those sections. This is theory it is true but theory drawn from observation. I then too some may pull it with dew on, others in the middle of the day. Then again that cane grown on high sandy land is not so apt to poison as that grown on rich swamp or low land. Some think the cause is from the fibrous matter accumulating in the stomach and, being hard and indigestible, thus fills the passages and produces death. I do not think any one has proved this by opening the stomach of an

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

HOWARD GROVE HOSPITAL,
Richmond, Sept. 27th, 1864.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y C. States of America:

Sir:—Upon the eve of my departure from Fort Delaware, I was urged by my fellow-prisoners to call the attention of the authorities of the Confederate States to their condition, sufferings, &c. This I cannot hope to do fully and satisfactorily in a short communication. An effort was made by certain men, just previous to the shipment of the sick and wounded from Fort Deaware, to get up a commission to our authorities, similar to the one sent North from Andersonville, and to inform our Government of the condition of the prisoners, and to urge our authorities, if possible, to make some arrangement with the yankee Government by which they would be permitted to receive tobacco, clothing, &c, from Richmond. The men *refused* to request the yankee Government to send such commissioners to Richmond, believing that our worthy Chief Magistrate, in whom they have the utmost confidence, and for whom they entertain a universal love and esteem, had done all that he could with honor to have them released, and they believed him to be cognizant of their condition; and as they did not wish, as ardently as they desired to be released from prison, to induce our authorities to sacrifice a principle, or to embarrass the President in any manner whatever.

Their sufferings have been severe and manifold, but they are as true to the cause as our brave brothers in the field. True, they dread confinement this winter, when it is so evident from the experience of the last that their sufferings will be great, and they are anxious for release, but not at the sacrifice of a fundamental or vital principle. If possible, they desire some arrangement made by which they may receive tobacco, money and clothes from their friends or the Government. Tobacco answers all the purposes of currency. Many of them whose homes are in the Yankee lines, receive money and clothing from their families and friends. By a recent order they are debarred correspondence with any but father, mother, brother or sister. Previous to this, sympathizing friends and charitable individuals contributed much to the relief of many. But there are many who have no friends or acquaintances North, and cannot write for assistance. If an arrangement could be made to supply their prisoners at Belle Isle or Libby for the privilege of supplying Fort Delaware, with a *certainty that our men should get what was sent them*, it would relieve them very much. Of course we could not undertake to supply prisons in the interior for the want of transportation facilities.

A word as to their treatment and I have done. The life of a prisoner is hard and cheerless at best, but when attended with cruelty and insufficiency of food, fuel, bedding and clothing, accompanied with a "knock-down and drag out" argument, it is indescribable. Latterly our prisoners have not been controled by the "stick argument," although the stick is in hand and held with threatening menace. I have seen severe punishment inflicted for trivial causes—of course, some government is necessary, but it need not be unmilitary and cruel. I believe, and have good evidence for believing, that tobacco has been sent from Richmond to Delaware and never delivered. Clothing has been permitted to be received, and then, if more than a change, it was taken from our men, often leaving them without a change of under clothes. But I cannot particularise, presuming that these things are known to our authorities.

It would gratify our President to know that our prisoners have unbounded confidence in him.

* * * * *

Trusting that something may be done for the relief of our brave prisoners, I am, very respectfully, your obediant servant,

STEPHEN F. NUNNELEE,
Private Co. H, 51st Ala. Reg't Cav'y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, 27th Sept., 1864.

Dear Sir—Your letter of this morning with enclosure, has been received.

The condition of our brave countrymen now in the hands of the enemy, is a subject of unceasing solicitude with the Government, and we are using every effort to mitigate the severity of their sufferings. These efforts have had but very limited success. Still we are not without hope that other concessions will be made by the officials of the United States to the demands of humanity, and that by mutual consent the prisoners in the hands of each Government will be permitted to receive from home such necessary supplies as are not usually denied even to criminals.

The Government of the United States, by the prison regulations recently published, do not allow food or clothing to be sold to our men by the prison sutlers. They allow one suit of outer clothing and one change of under clothes to be furnished to the prisoners by their relatives, who may choose to send such articles by flag of truce, but this Government is not permitted to supply them. Tobacco also is allowed to be sent as contributions from relatives, but we are not permitted to send it for the general use of our captive soldiers, as we would long since have done, being aware that it could be used to purchase from the sutlers such supplies as are most needed.

I understand from Col. Ould that he is now on the eve of entering into fresh negotiations for an agreement which shall secure to each Government the right to furnish to its own soldiers in the hands of the other, such supply of warm clothing and blankets as may be required for comfort during the approaching winter, and a stated ration of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, pickles and vinegar, so that actual physical suffering shall not be added to those that are inseparable from imprisonment.

The absence of the President prevents my communicating to him at present the touching assurance of the continued affection and confidence with which he is regarded by our soldiers, and which have stood a test so severe as that of their long imprisonment and cruel sufferings. Having been personally the witness to his labors, and the confidant of his feelings on this subject, I am able to assure them, through you, that there is no sacrifice other than that of principle, which he would not cheerfully make to secure the comfort, even if unable to obtain the return to their homes, of men whose fidelity to duty, and whose unswerving patriotism have won not only his love and admiration, but the gratitude of their country.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Stephen F. Nunnelee, Private Co. H, 51st Reg't Ala. Cav., Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va

Mosby's Operations.—In forwarding Mosby's report from March 1 to Sept. 11 1864, Gen. Lee compliments him and his troops, and thus sums up their doings:—"With the loss of little more than twenty men, he has killed, wounded and captured, during the period embraced in this report, about twelve hundred of the enemy, and taken more than sixteen hundred horses and mules, two hundred and thirty beef cattle, and eighty-five wagons and ambulances, without counting many smaller operations. The services rendered by Colonel Mosby and his command, in watching and reporting the enemy's movements, have also been of great value. His operations have been highly creditable to himself and his command."

A BOLD REBEL ADVENTURE

From the New York Herald of the 26th ult.

For some time rumors were rife of a plot in existence for the release of the prisoners on Johnson's Island and a raid upon the cities along the lakes. On the morning of the 19th the steamer Philo Parsons, plying between Detroit and Sandusky, left Detroit for the latter point. She had on board some twelve or fifteen passengers, among them three men who had crossed over from Canada, ostensibly en route to Kelley's Island. One of the men said he had some friends at Sandwich, Canada, two miles below Detroit, who wished to take passage. Ten or twelve men got on board at that point, and as many more at Malden, 18 miles below. The last lot of passengers had with them a large box, bound with ropes, as the baggage of the party. The clerk of the Parsons said he thought nothing wrong, as that number of passengers frequently came on board at both Malden and Sandwich.

Nothing of moment occurred on the boat until late in the afternoon. The passengers from Detroit and Sandwich appeared to be perfect strangers to those from Malden, and gave no sign of recognition. One of the party was much in the pilot-house, and succeeded in creating the impression that he was a New Englander by his frequent questions to the pilot. The rest of the party patronized the bar freely, and indulged in the use of cards.

The boat touched at North Bass Island, her first stopping-place, and then proceeded to Middle Bass Island, where Capt. Atwood resided. Here this officer went ashore, leaving the boat in charge of the clerk. From Middle Bass she proceeded to Kelley's Island, and there took on ten or twelve passengers. Just after leaving Kelley's Island the individual who had shown himself so inquisitive in the pilot house approached the clerk and asked him who was in charge of the boat since the captain's departure. Mr. Ashley replied that he supposed he was the responsible party as far as commercial business was concerned, and that the mate acted as sailing master. As soon as Mr. Ashley had fairly made his response, he found himself confronted by four revolvers—all of them in painful proximity to his head. Mr. Ashley was informed that he was a prisoner. One of his captors suggested that he would find a safe place in the hold, and he was accordingly conducted thither.

On the instant of the seizure of the clerk the old trunk, which had been borne aboard without exciting any suspicion, flew open and disclosed a formidable array of revolvers, hatchets and sabres. With these the rebels armed themselves and proceeded to drive the passengers and crew below, retaining such as were necessary for working the boat. Campbell, the pilot, states that he was first ordered into the hold, but afterwards taken on deck and told to run the boat in the usual course and do nothing that would excite suspicion on the island or elsewhere. For about an hour the boat was kept down her usual course in the lake, when the engineer asked his new commander what they would do for fuel, as that article, so necessary for running a steamboat, was getting quite low. Inquiry was made as to the usual places for loading, and the boat ordered back to Middle Bass Island or Put-in Bay, where it arrived about dusk. The whistle was blown in the usual manner; other parties on shore came down and assisted in making the boat fast, not suspecting anything wrong. Capt. Atwood walked down to the landing and went on board, and was at once seized and ordered into the hold. The deck hands were liberated from the fire hold and made to assist in wooding up.

While the Parsons lay at Bass Island the steamer Island Queen came alongside. Capt. Orr hailed the Parsons, and asked why she had not gone on to Sandusky, but received no answer. As soon as the Queen was alongside a number of the pirates rushed on board and took possession, driving the passengers and crew on board the Parsons. Just as they rushed on board Capt. Orr gave his engineer order to move on. One of the captors rushed into the engine room and ordered the engineer to stop, and, on his refusing to do so, shot him in the face. The Queen was stripped of everything valuable, and the passengers of both boats were sent on shore. Capt. Orr and his engineer were retained on board the Parsons. All the Parsons' officers and crew were retained, except the Captain and clerk. The Queen was taken in tow, and the two boats proceeded towards Sandusky. When they had gone some five or six miles the Queen was scuttled and left in a sinking condition. The soldiers on board the Queen, some thirty in number, were paroled not to take up arms against the Confederacy until properly exchanged.

The Island Queen thus disposed of and the passengers of both boats being out of the way, orders were given to head her for Sandusky. The officer in charge announced himself as Capt. Bell, of the Confederate army, though he was several times addressed as "Colonel." The party appeared to be under good discipline—one detail being placed in charge of the upper and another in charge of the lower deck. Captain Bell assured the pilot, engineer and deck hands that they should not be harmed if they obeyed orders as long as he was in charge of the boat. Men with revolvers were stationed over the pilot and engineer, with orders to shoot them whenever they proved refractory. The mate was made the recipient of a similar courtesy. On the way towards Sandusky, Capt Bell told the officers they would soon be done serving him as he intended to capture the gunboat Michigan, stationed off Johnson's Island, and then abandon the Parsons.

Arriving near Johnson's Island the Parsons was hailed by the Michigan and ordered to come alongside. Instead of doing so she put about and steered for Canada. On the way up Detroit river Capt. Bell ordered the pilot not to stop at Malden, and to keep as close as possible to the Canada shore. The crew were landed on Fighting Island, five miles below Detroit. The boat landed at Sandwich, two miles below Detroit, and there the captors took off a portion of the furniture and a piano from the cabin, as well as all the passengers' baggage of any value. As before stated the pig-iron and other heavy freight had been thrown overboard. The steam-pipe was cut, and the boat sent adrift. She floated down the river some two miles and drifted against a row of piles, and there stopped. Thus ended the piratical career of Capt. Bell and his associates.

Capt. Bell openly stated that he designed capturing the gunboat Michigan, releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and then dominating the lakes. The latter was probably the main object. With the Michigan, a powerful side-wheel boat of eighteen guns, they could drive our commerce from the lakes and successively lay the cities from Buffalo to Chicago under heavy contributions. Sooner or later they would have been captured, but not until immense damage had been inflicted. We possess but one gunboat on the lakes, and according to the treaty we can have no more. It will readily be seen that the possession of this boat by the enemy would have placed us at their mercy.

Death of Brig. Gen. Adam Johnson.—Authentic information has just reached me that Gen. Adam R. Johnson, commanding the newly erected Department of Western Kentucky, died on the 29th instant, in Trigg county, in that State, from wounds received a few days previous whilst leading his command in action near Canton, on the Cumberland.—*Cor. Rich. Enquirer.*

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The army correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian writes under date of Griffin, Ga., Sept. 22:—

I wrote you in my last letter that our army was moving on the right flank of Sherman, and that it would make Blue Mountain a base upon which to operate upon his rear. All this should have been set down as conjecture, for such it was. No one knows the destination, and it is well enough that such is the case.

The supposition here is that Gen. Hood's destination is Middle Tennessee, and that after his arrival there he will be co-operated with by other columns of infantry and cavalry converging to a certain point. It is well known, both to us and to the enemy, that Gen. Forrest formed a junction with Wheeler in North Alabama, and moved directly, with the combined command, upon the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. That he will crush and annihilate all the force sent to oppose him, scarcely admits of a doubt. The enemy have no cavalry, or cavalry leader in this department, able to oppose him. It is utterly impossible for Sherman to subsist his vast army of men and animals at Atlanta if our resources are applied to the cutting of his 200 miles of railroad, over which all his subsistence must be drawn.

The present movement of Gen. Hood reminds us very much of several epochs in the life of Charles XII. That the enemy were totally taken by surprise, we may well imagine. It was making the vast preparations—erecting a series of the most formidable works—and bring up supplies of the material of war, so as to leave no doubt that he expected to remain in Atlanta almost undisturbed until the close of the war. The streets and alleys of the city were swept as clean and kept as tidy as the walks in the garden of one of your finest palaces in Columbia. Sherman remarked to a citizen the other day that it was true Wheeler was giving him a little trouble in the rear, but he expected to annihilate him in a few days in such style that no one else would have the temerity to disturb his communications. He is about as good an officer as Lincoln has, but he has in him all the bluster and brag characteristic of the yankee race.

I assure you that our army marched out of its camp at Lovejoy's and Jonesboro, with its face turned northward, with a light tread and a merry heart. The wonder is, not that the spirit of the soldiers was low up to that time, but that demoralization was not universal; for it is impossible to keep patriotism burning brightly in the bosoms of men while constantly on the retreat.

Everything in the way of hospitals and stores is being rapidly sent to the rear, and in twenty-four hours hence nothing of the kind will be found in this rural little village.

Gen. Hood's army is expected to be all across the Chattahoochee to-day. The advance is no doubt far beyond that stream, and well nigh Blue Mountain.

Forrest's Operations.—A press telegram in the last Observer announced Forrest's victory at Athens. The Richmond papers since received contain the following official account:—

"ATHENS, ALA., September 24, 1864.

"*Hon Secretary of War:*

"My forces captured this place this morning, with one thousand three hundred officers and men, fifty wagons and ambulances, five hundred horses, and two trains of cars, loaded with quartermaster and commissary stores, with a large quantity of small arms and two pieces of artillery. My troops are in fine spirits. My loss is five killed and twenty-five wounded.

N. B. FORREST, Major General.

Athens, says the Dispatch, is the county seat of Limestone county, Alabama, one hundred and fifty four miles north by east from Tuscaloosa, and about twenty northwest from Huntsville. Limestone county borders on the Tennessee line, and is therefore in the rear of Sherman's army. Forrest may be called the "ubiquitous." We first hear of him at the head of a force threatening Memphis, then at Mobile, and then hundreds of miles away, pouncing upon a Federal garrison and making valuable captures with slight loss to himself. Whenever he strikes a blow he strikes hard, and the enemy hold him in mortal dread. Now that he is fairly on the wing, we shall expect to hear of more brilliant exploits among the Yankees in North Alabama and Tennessee.

Athens is considered by Sherman a most important position, and hence the strong garrison stationed there. The Central Southern railroad which unites Nashville with the Memphis and Charleston railroad, passes through the place, and its occupation by our forces therefore severs one of Sherman's lines of communication.

Lieut. J. M. Watson.—Jones Watson, Esq. of Chapel Hill, a most worthy citizen, and father of Lt. J. M. W., lately casmered, writes to the State Journal that his son had been in the army more than three years, having served with the 1st volunteer (Bethel) Regiment as a private; and on its disbanding "he again volunteered for the war as a private, and his company was attached to the 11th regiment N. C. troops. He was appointed Orderly Sergeant of his company, and has been ever since attached to that regiment and in a number of battles. In the battle of Gettysburg, all three of his Lieutenants were killed. For his gallantry in that fight, and his good conduct on other occasions, the company elected him Lieutenant. He has been in wretched health for more than a year past—one of his lungs has been almost entirely destroyed, for more than twelve months, and the other seriously affected. An examination before a medical board would have resulted in his discharge from the service long since; but he refused to apply for it. Ten or fifteen days before this fight for which he was court-martialed, he wrote to me that his health was so wretchedly bad that he should be compelled to resign and come home; but, as the Confederacy needed every man who could raise a gun, that he would try and stay until the army went into winter quarters, and then come home, and see if he could get well. He went into the fight, feeling very unwell when he started, and no remained in the fight and at his post until the heaviest of it was over and everything was comparatively quiet; and then, feeling almost exhausted, from the fatigue and excitement of the battle, he went to look for a surgeon, and found the assistant surgeon, and asked for a permit to go to the rear until he could recover. The assistant surgeon did not examine him; but * * * swore before the court-martial that he ordered my son back."

Mr Watson adds that his son "was immediately ordered on trial, and no time was given him for preparation, and he had no counsel on trial."

Another son of Mr. Watson was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. He himself, as we learn from a private source, has been devoted to the cause, and has constantly kept one or more sick or wounded soldiers in his house—as soon as one recovered taking another to nurse. He therefore has a large share of public sympathy in consequence of the action of the Court Martial.

A New Order from Grant.—General Grant has issued an order directing that all civilians within his lines in front of Petersburg who refuse to take the oath of allegiance shall be sent through the lines of the enemy. The order also prohibits the sale of provisions to civilians who refuse to take the oath.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM PROPER AUTHORITY.

1st. Is the detailed farmer to pay a tithe on the number of pounds of bacon and beef for which he has given his bond?

Remark: This inquiry is made because the assessor and collector say we are to live and pay a tithe on all agricultural produce, including the bacon and beef for which the bond is given.

2d. Is the commutation of bacon for beef, or beef for bacon, left optional with the farmer? and if so, what are the rates? Commutation in this respect ought certainly to be left optional with the farmer, as he knows best whether it is for his interest to keep cattle or hogs through the coming winter.

3d. The bond requires "net beef," delivered on the feet. Is the producer entitled to the hides, or is he paid for them? Or are they given to the butcher, to be sold by him to the producer at a bantering price? If this be so, there will be "riots" of candidates for the office of butcher.

4th. Is the detailed farmer allowed to exchange breeding stock for stock to be slaughtered or worked on the farm? and is he allowed to exchange grain for grain? not for sale, but to be planted or consumed on the farm.

This inquiry is made because the diligent assessor says all exchanges are virtually sales and must be taxed as such though there is not one cent of money made or given by either party.

5th. The bond requires that after the family is supplied all of the surplus shall be sold to the government or others at government prices. Does a family supply mean food and raiment?

6th. If a family supply means food and raiment, why are the detailed farmers not allowed to exchange any article of food with the salt and cotton dealers, in order to procure those necessaries of life? Or are there government agents who hold these articles for exchange, and do their prices correspond with those they give?

7th. If the detailed farmer is not allowed to make any money from his farm, and not allowed to engage in any other occupation than farming, where is he to get money to pay his taxes?

FARMER

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed on June 21, near Howe's Shops, Va. William M. Johnson, a member of Co. K, 5th N. C. Cavalry. He died at his post a true patriot and soldier fighting for his country. His last words were, never give back. He was ever cheerful, and obliging, and strict in the discharge of his duty. He leaves a wife and two children, a father and five sisters, to mourn his fate.

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C.
SEPTEMBER 28 h, 1864

THE following extract of a law of Congress entitled "An Act to organize forces to serve during the war is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

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SEC 8. That hereafter the duties of Provost and Hospital Guards and Clerks, of Clerks, Guards, Agents, Employees or Laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the Ordnance Department, and Clerks and Employees of Navy Agents, as also in the execution of the Enrollment Acts, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and who, by the reports of a Board of Army Surgeons, shall be reported as unable to perform active service in the field, but capable of performing some of the above named duties as far as practicable, the President specifying which and when those persons shall have been assigned to those duties shall detail or assign to their performance such bodies of troops or individuals, required to be employed under the Fifth Section of this Act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties; *Provided*, that persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen shall not be assigned to these duties; *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing Artisans, Mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the Departments or Bureaux herein mentioned.

SEC 9. That any Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary or Assistant Commissary (other than those serving with Regiments and brigades in the field), or officer in the Ordnance Bureau, or Navy Agent or Provost Marshal, or officer in the Conscript service, who shall hereafter employ, or retain in his employment, any person, in any of their said Departments or Bureaux, or in any of the duties mentioned in the Eighth Section of this Act, in violation of the provisions thereof, shall, on conviction thereof by a court martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any Department and District Commander, upon proof by the oath of any credible person that any such officer has violated the provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty, and said Commander shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offence, and any Commander, as aforesaid, failing to perform the duties enjoined by this Section, shall, upon being duly convicted thereof, be dismissed from the service.

* * * * * * *

Approved Feb'y 17th 1864
By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE
Assistant Adjutant General.
72 3t.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Fine Buggy Harness.

ON Thursday 6th October will be sold at Auction, 1 Set SUPERIOR NEW BUGGY HARNESS. At the same time,
1 New Hickory Buggy;
1 Fine Buggy Horse.
Sept 26 71-2

Miss M. A. Dews will commence teaching SCHOOL on the 10th of October, at the residence of Rev. J. S. Hardwick. Terms $20 for ten weeks.
Sept. 29. 71-3tpd

On and after the 1st day of October, Cabin Passage will be $40; Deck Passage $25; Way Passage in proportion.
JOS. A. WORTH, C. F. Steam Boat Co.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, North Carolina.
R. M. ORRELL, Kate McNamara.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27. 71-1m*1m

Tax in Kind—Richmond County.

THE Farmers of the lower end of Richmond county, who have not listed their crops of wheat, oats, rye, cured hay and wool, are requested to meet me and list the same at the following times and places:
At Stewartsville, on the 5th October.
Laurel Hill, on the 6th.
Williamson's, on the 7th.
Wolf Pit, on the 8th.
I hope all will come forward promptly, as this is the last opportunity that will be offered. Those who fail to list will have to pay 500 per cent. on the estimated value of their time.
PETER McRAE, Assessor.
Sept. 27, 1864. 71-2tpd

Office of Chief Q. M., C. S. A., District North Carolina,
RALEIGH, Sept. 26, 1864.

ALL Conscripts serving in this Department throughout the State, under the assignment of "Examining Boards," will present themselves without delay to the Examining Boards of their respective Congressional Districts for re-examination, and report to this office the Certificates of said Examination, whether confirmatory or not of the Certificates now held, on or before the 20th day of October next, under the penalty of being immediately thereafter reported for field service.
W. W. PEIRCE,
71-3t Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday October 12th to Tuesday Oct. 18th, 1864:
At Jean McPhail's, on Wednesday Oct. 19th;
At Jas. Blue's old place, Tuesday Oct. 20th;
At B. Culbreth's, Friday Oct. 21st;
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday Oct. 22d;
At D. McKinnon's, Monday Oct. 24th;
At G. D. Baxter's, Tuesday Oct. 25th;
At Mrs. McKithan's, Wednesday Oct. 26th,
To collect the Confederate Taxes due, to wit:
Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st.
The 30 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th Feb'y 1864 and the 1st July 1864.
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.
Tax-payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes.
R. W. HARDIE, Dist Collector.
Sept. 24. 70-it26th.

Sugar Cane Mill.

A FIRST rate mill has been put up near the Arsenal, which will grind on shares. Apply to Maj. M. P. TAYLOR at the Arsenal.
Sept. 29. 71-2t

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The yankee Gen. Seymour, one of the officers lately placed under fire in Charleston and then exchanged, while there accounted for the difficulty as to exchanges just as Gen. Sherman has since done. The Richmond Enquirer states, on the authority of the General commanding the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and of several of his staff, the following facts:

"Soon after Gen. Seymour reached Charleston he commenced negotiations for the exchange of himself and the officers with him. When allusion was made by some on our side (this was in an official interview,) to the exchange of the private soldiers, he said, in substance, that it was not the policy of his Government to exchange prisoners, because it was well known that Confederate prisoners held by his Government, if exchanged, would return to the army, while it was equally well known that United States prisoners in our hands, whose term of service had expired, would not do so; nor would others reenter the service after their terms of service had expired. In reply to some one present that such a policy was in disregard of the usages of civilized war and of the cartel, and was, besides, most inhuman, he replied with a shrug, that in such a war as his Government was waging, such little questions of humanity would not be considered, or allowed to interfere with the general policy.

"Here we have the mask removed. This is the true reason why prisoners are not exchanged. All others are subterfuges; yankee tricks to cover up the true reasons. Meanwhile, the subjects of the best Government the world has ever seen are pining and dying, as Gen. Seymour says, in "Charleston jails and Macon suns," but such little questions of humanity are not worth consideration. So much for yankee sincerity and truth."

The Presidential Campaign in Yankee Land.—Through a gentleman just returned from a trip to yankee land we learn that, notwithstanding the recent successes of Lincoln's army in the Valley, McClellan is daily growing in favor, and already the Lincoln administration fear the death of their dynasty. There is a strong apprehension on the part of McClellan's friends that Lincoln will adopt measures to obstruct and prevent an honest election.

We are disposed to believe that every yankee success tends to strengthen and increase the peace party. The Northern people have at last learned that their military successes do not lead to peace, but to a prolongation of the war, the idea of crushing the rebellion being an abandoned delusion.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Sheridan's Strength.—An officer of high position in General Early's army, who has been in the whole Valley campaign, estimates Sheridan's force at between thirty and forty thousand. This officer is a person of coolness and judgment, and his opportunities of estimating the enemy's strength have been exceeded by no man in the army.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Randolph Superior Court.—The only case of importance disposed of, as we learn from the Greensboro' Citizen of the 30th ult., was the State vs Gray and others, who were indicted for an assault and battery on one Jones. The evidence was that the defendants suspected the prosecutor of harboring his son who had deserted the army and was then in the woods; that they tied him and a small son not liable to service and carried them several miles, where they separated them and tied a rope around the father's neck; that they called upon him to pray as his end was nigh at hand, a perfect mockery of our holy religion, and then suspended him to a tree and hung him until he was senseless; that he lay for sometime like he was lifeless; that finally they carried him to Ashboro', took out a warrant against him and bound him over to County Court, for what nobody really knew. The jury convicted Robert C. Gray, who alone was on trial, and his Honor, after inquiring of his means,—there being no mitigating circumstances shown by the defendant,—sentenced him to imprisonment in the common jail for six months.

Not Dead.—The Charlotte Times has a dispatch from Charlottesville, dated 27th, which states that Brig. Gen. R. D. Johnston is *safe*. His brother J. F. Johnston is wounded in the breast but not seriously.

The Forsyth Home Guard.—The Home Guard of this county, which has been on duty hunting deserters for some weeks, was disbanded on Wednesday until further orders. We learn that about 57 deserters, recusant conscripts, and men whose furlough had recently expired, were returned to duty,—some coming in voluntarily and others were arrested.—*Salem Press.*

Robbed by Tories.—We regret to learn that on the occasion of a raid in Mitchell County, some two or three weeks ago, D. M. Young, Esq., member of the Legislature from that county, was stripped of everything in the way of property but his land, which of course the thieves could not carry away. They took from him 8 negroes, destroyed such other property as they could find, and stole nearly all his wearing apparel.
Raleigh Progress.

Taxes.—The Sheriffs are now settling their taxes with the Comptroller. The Sheriff of New Hanover paid the largest, about $220,000. The Sheriff of Wake paid the next highest, about $78,000. Granville county paid $74,000.—*Ib.*

Educational Association of the Confederate States.—The next annual meeting of this body will be held in Charlotte, North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next.

Corn at the South.—We mentioned some time since that Major Noble, the Confederate States agent, had purchased some 500,000 bushels of corn in the Valley of the Mississippi. It is just pouring into our city; with large amounts here before, it would look as if some modern Joseph had been inspired to collect and store up provision against the famine. We have seen more corn during our sojourn in this city than in our lifetime before. And notwithstanding the immense quantities sent forward to our armies, it absolutely looks as if there were no end to it. Like the widow's store of oil and meal, using does not diminish the quantity.—*Mobile Register.*

Yankee Volunteering.—The extravagant accounts of the volunteering now going on in Yankeedoodledom, contained in their newspapers, receive a curious commentary from the execution the other day of one of these "volunteers," who within a few weeks has volunteered seventeen times, receiving in all between seven and eight thousand dollars for his patriotic zeal. At this rate of individual multiplication, the recruiting officers naturally make very satisfactory returns, in figures, to the headquarters at Washington.

A statistician has had the patience to count the number of words employed by the most celebrated writers. Shakespeare, the most fertile and varied of English authors, wrote all his tragedies and comedies with 15,000 words; Voltaire and Goethe employ 20,000; "Paradise Lost" only 8,000; and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5,742.

Make the best of everything. If you have the jaundice, exult that you have a golden prospect before you.

LATEST NEWS.

Another Brilliant Success by Forrest.—SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ala., NEAR ATHENS, Sept 25.—Forrest has achieved another victory. Two block houses here, considered the strongest between Decatur and Nashville, have been stormed and captured after three hours severe fighting. More than 800 prisoners were taken, including a Lieut Col, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, and 22 Lieutenants 300 horses, 2 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores of every description were also taken. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 25; the enemy's 200, including the Colonel in command.

From the Valley.—CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept'r 29.—Our cavalry whipped the enemy's cavalry yesterday, this side of Waynesboro', and drove them several miles. Their cavalry has left Waynesboro'.

One of our divisions ambuscaded and destroyed a brigade of the enemy near Swift Run Gap on Monday.

The enemy have left Staunton, but it cannot be ascertained what direction they took.

Everything looks decidedly better. It is conjectured that both armies are near Mount Sidney.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.—Early reports that after driving the enemy's cavalry from his front, near Port Republic, he moved towards Waynesboro' and drove two Divisions of cavalry from that place. This last force returned through Staunton, and a portion of our cavalry entered that place yesterday. No enemy south of Staunton. His main force is about Harrisonburg.

From Petersburg and Richmond.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The enemy have been for several days past shipping troops to the north side of the James river.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—The enemy in heavy force moved against our outer line of entrenchments north and east of Chaffin's Bluff this morning. They took possession of a salient called Fort Harrison.

An official dispatch says an attack on Fort Gilmore, about 6 miles below Richmond, was repulsed handsomely.

RICHMOND, Sept 30.—Official dispatches tonight say an attempt was made this afternoon, to retake Battery Harrison, which, though partly successful, failed.

In the attempt to take Battery Gilmore yesterday, the yankees put negro troops in front, and a large number of them were killed.

An official dispatch dated 9:30 last night, says that we repulsed the several attacks of the enemy made against the intermediate line of defence and near Chaffin's Bluff, capturing many prisoners. The enemy still hold Battery Harrison on the extreme line. Our loss very small.

PETERSBURG, Sept 30.—Yesterday evening our cavalry were attacked in front and flank by Gregg's cavalry, during which they forced our cavalry pickets in on the Vaughn road, 3 miles below here. We captured about 20 prisoners and re-established our lines.

This morning the enemy, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, advanced on our right about 4½ miles below here, to the west of the Weldon Railroad, and dislodged our cavalry from the breastworks at that point. Arrangements have been made to effect their removal.

From Georgia.—GRIFFIN, Ga., Sept. 29.—Nothing remarkable has occurred in Gen. Hood's army for several days, except the visit of President Davis. He arrived there on Monday and reviewed the troops on Tuesday. He was received by the men with great applause, and made them a speech. Gen. Hood also made a speech, saying that he would in a few days lead the army to battle and to victory.

The yankees are very uneasy about the operations of Gen. Forrest. They say that he has twenty-five thousand men. Two divisions of the fourth corps have been dispatched from Atlanta, and sent beyond the Tennessee to fight him.

Fremont and Cochran have withdrawn in favor of Lincoln.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, Sept. 29.—Trans-Mississippi advices report that a fight occurred recently, between Magruder and Steel, 7 miles from Little Rock, in which we were successful. Shelby has destroyed the Railroad near Little Rock, and captured 500 prisoners, 4 trains and $1,500,000 worth of property.

The yankees captured 15,000 pounds of wool last week in Tenas Parish, La., intended for the Government this side of the river.

From the Far West.—A dispatch in the Washington Chronicle of the 25th ult. from St. Louis, Mo., 24th, mentions the capture by the rebels at Cabin's Creek, Kansas, on Monday last, of two hundred wagons, several ambulances, and a sutler train of about fifty wagons. The total value was estimated at $1,000,000. The escort, numbering eight hundred, were all captured, except Lieut. Col. Waller and a few wagon-masters. The attack was made at two o'clock in the morning, by 1500 rebels, supposed to be under Standwatie. The fact of the train being destroyed on the spot indicated rapid movement northward on the part of the rebels.

A dispatch from Mound City, Kansas, says that a large force of rebels are moving north—one column towards Springfield, Mo., and another towards Fort Scott. The same dispatch mentions a rumor, which needs confirmation, of the capture of Port Gibson, by 3000 rebels.

Escape of the Camp Chase Prisoners.—By a lady, Mrs. M—, a well known hospital matron, who was arrested by the yankees and imprisoned at Marietta, and who has just returned from Atlanta, we learn that she overheard Sherman cursing over a dispatch he read to several of his officers, which stated that the prisoners at Camp Chase, in Ohio, had overpowered the guard of a thousand men, taken their arms and ammunition and had left the vicinity. They speculated on the probability of the prisoners making their way to Kentucky and Canada, though the general opinion prevailed that they would attempt the latter course. By to-day's telegrams it will be seen that the Northern papers give the same report. The lady says that at the same time she heard Sherman read a dispatch stating that Roddy or Basil Duke had captured twenty-five hundred cattle between Dalton and Chattanooga. Mrs. M— is well known to many of our people and is a reliable lady.
Atlanta Intelligencer.

A Threatening Movement.—We have information which we believe to be authentic that the enemy are massing a large force in Eastern Kentucky for the purpose of destroying the Washington county Salt Works, and attempting to overrun Southwestern Virginia. They are said to have 8000 men at Mt. Sterling and 6000 at Paintsville, all under the command of Gen. Burbridge.
Lynchburg Republican.

Price's Movements.—Yankee papers of the 27th containing dispatches from St. Louis, on the 25th, say Price entered Missouri with a force 30,000 strong. Shelby's cavalry and Kirby Smith are believed to be co-operating in the movement.

A Yankee Excitement.—It was announced in New York on the 27th that Mobile surrendered on the 26th. It created great excitement and Gold closed at 193. Produce and merchandise of all descriptions declined heavily in sympathy with gold.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.—The aspect of affairs has materially brightened during the past week.

This morning's telegrams give accounts of some severe fighting near Petersburg on Friday and Saturday, in which, by all accounts, including Gen. Lee's official report, our loss has been comparatively small, whilst the enemy's has been very large, including prisoners, as stated by the press dispatches, to the number of 1700.

In the Valley of Virginia there seems to be no reason to doubt that Gen. Early has gained some considerable advantages over Sheridan, and instead of being on the retreat is in pursuit of the yankees. We are not surprised at this, after seeing very plain intimations in the Richmond papers that Early had been reinforced.

Forrest has been doing nobly in Sherman's rear, in Tennessee, and still more is confidently expected from him. The destruction of Sherman's lines of communication has been an object of immense importance, and its accomplishment has been looked for very impatiently. The country has wondered why it has not been done; but the country will be satisfied if it shall be done now; and perhaps this is a better time than an earlier time would have been.

The great movement, however, which has produced a feeling of elation throughout the country and in the army of Georgia, is that Gen. Hood has moved his forces with a view to getting into the rear of Sherman, forming a junction with Forrest and Wheeler, and either starving out Sherman or obliging him to fight outside of his fortifications at Atlanta. The highest expectations are indulged, amounting to almost certainty, of the capture or destruction of Sherman's army.

It may be proper to warn our readers against the indulgence of such sanguine expectations, lest, if *all* that is now predicted should not be realized, a needless feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction should follow. We anticipate important results from the movement, but shall not be cast down if our expectations should not be fully realized. Indeed we look with surprise and mortification upon the manifestations of gloom and despondency so prevalent after a reverse or two. Our people stand success admirably. They neither waste their powder, as the yankees do, nor fancy that the struggle is ended, as the yankees profess to do, whenever a victory crowns our arms. They are cheered, indeed, but their joy takes the form of deep and impressive thankfulness to God, a feeling which never breaks forth into ridiculous excesses. They realize, that in our comparative feebleness it is to Him that we owe victory, and to Him we must give the praise, and ask further favors. But let a disaster befall our army, they at once forget that equally to Him must they look and bow in submission. This is, as a contemporary says, "A want of confidence in God." For ourselves, we made up our minds, long ago, that in His own good time "He will bring it to pass," and so we have been enabled to bear without despondency several periods of deep gloom, some of which have been far more gloomy than the past few weeks. We wish we could inspire our readers—every one of them—man, woman and child—with our own solemn well settled convictions upon this subject. We might thereby save them, not from anxiety indeed, but from many distressing days and nights of despair. With the help of the Great Ruler we shall triumph; but not without Faith and works on our own part. The want of these but puts off the happy period. We say to our readers, therefore, be of good cheer, be patient and firm, always remembering that we cannot afford to be conquered—conquest, or reconstruction, anything but independence, is *ruin*.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.—The Richmond Sentinel closes a comparison of the present campaign with its predecessors in the following language, cheering because true:—

"The campaign opened beyond the Mississippi. The confident legions of the enemy were broken and hurled back to the great river. The armies of the Potomac and of the Cumberland were moved forward. At the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Turkey Hill, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, in the Crater and at Reame's, along the whole line, the cohorts of Grant were cut and broken, repulsed and defeated. After four months of sleepless toil and daily combat, Sherman reaches Atlanta. His path of march was converted into a grave-yard for his men and his army worn and shattered is compelled to stop. In all these operations we have lost, at the highest figure, not above 40,000 men, whilst that of the enemy, at the lowest figure, has not been less than 160,000. At this point, in the midst of the season of activity, the enemy are stopped short in their career, for want of men. It is not surprising. No other year of the war has swept away so many of their troops, while no other year of the war has spared so many of ours. Really, therefore, as compared with the condition of the foe, we are in the better condition at this moment to make good our defence than at any previous period of the struggle."

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S SPEECH.—There is no doubt that President Davis's speech at Macon (published in our last) was badly reported. It is not in his style. But we do not agree with those who complain of his very remarkable declaration that two-thirds of the army are away from their posts. We think it likely that he said one-third; but be it two-thirds or one-third, instead of encouraging the enemy, we think the statement calculated to have the very opposite effect. They fancy that we have all our men in the field, and cannot raise any more to take their places. The President undeceives them. He shows them that whilst whipping them with one-third, there remain two-thirds of our fighting population as a reserve to fall back upon.

How many of the absentees spoken of by the President are sick, how many wounded, how many on furlough, and how many deserters, we have no means of knowing. Of the deserters, we are glad to know that many, probably thousands, have lately come in and are now at or on the way to their posts of duty and of honor. If they would all go, and do as nobly as their neighbors who have stood their ground have done, the contest would soon be over and our independence achieved. Let every officer charged with the duty of arresting these men, and every person who can exercise influence over any one of them, remember this, and spare no effort to get the absentees back to their posts.

NO PAPER ON THURSDAY NEXT.—We are again compelled to have some repairs done to our Power Press, and to accomplish this, which will require several days, we are reluctantly compelled to intermit the publication of the Observer on Thursday next.

MAIL FAILURES.—Two Northern mails were due here this morning. Neither arrived. Portions of mails due last week came through.

THREE BROTHERS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A friend at Lilesville, Anson County, writes us that three sons of Mr. Nelson Lowe, of that vicinity, were instantly killed by lightning on the evening of Saturday, the 24th ult. Their ages were 18, 14, and 9 years.

☞HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.—A letter from Rockingham, Richmond County, of the 27th ult., informs us that "the celebrated horse-thief, Fry, is in jail in this village."

THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.—Everything connected with this first battle and first victory of the war must always possess a strong interest to the Confederacy, and especially to North Carolinians. Even the immense operations, the glorious victories, the disastrous defeats, and the terrible carnage, of the three following years, have not obliterated from the public mind, and never can obliterate, the deep feeling of thankfulness to God, and pride in our inexperienced but brave soldiers, at this truly wonderful battle—wonderful for the triumph of hundreds over thousands, for the heavy loss of the yankees and the preservation of all but one of our noble little band. Even in his speeches a week or two ago, President Davis has referred to this battle of Great Bethel as one of the events illustrating the valor of our soldiers, and none of us can ever cease to feel that it manifested the protection of Providence.

It is with pleasure that we notice that Mr. Frank L. Wilson of Raleigh is about to issue in a few days a little volume entitled "The Battle of Great Bethel," to embrace, we suppose, the official and other accounts. As he says, "Every North Carolinian [at least] should have a copy." It is, he says, well printed on fine white English paper; price $1 50, 5 copies for $7, or 10 for $12 50.

DARK.—The Richmond Sentinel has received a communication from "An Old Soldier," who visited Richmond from the army, and was provoked at a comparison of his own dingy and soiled clothes with those new and bright ones sported by some militia officers whom he happened to see. Provoked! why our officer should have held his head a foot higher instead of being provoked. It has happened to us recently to hear an army officer, proverbial at home for his neatness, describe his floundering in the mud on the dark and stormy night of the battle at Reams's, his loss of a leg of his pantaloons—fortunately not a leg of his body—all while engaged in dragging off by manual power one of the enemy's cannon that they had been forced to abandon, and which lay in the middle ground between the two armies. In the darkness of night, amidst torrents of rain, through mud and mire, some 20 brave fellows accompanied him to the spot, and drew off the cannon and its caisson full of ammunition, so near to some of the enemy engaged in carrying off another piece that had been left, that their low tones could be heard. Could such torn and mud-stained clothes be a cause of annoyance? A cause of honest pride, rather.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.—Mr. Martin Overton, of Randolph county, writes to us an account of an attack made upon him and his brother and brother's wife and his mother, on the night of the 15th August, by a gang of deserters or tories, 20 or 30 in number. The result of it was that 2 of the tories were killed, 4 or 5 wounded, 3 guns, 1 pistol, 2 hats and some other property captured from them. Mr. John C. Overton was killed by one of the tories firing a minnie ball into his left hip; it came out under his left arm. Mr. M. Overton was knocked down and bruised but has recovered. His mother was severely bruised by being knocked down with a gun, so that it will probably be long before she recovers. Mr. John Overton was a one armed man, having lost his right hand 14 years ago. He was in the 39th year of his age.

BAD APPOINTMENTS.—It cannot be expected that the Confederate authorities will in all cases make judicious appointments. They are obliged to rely upon information, which in many cases is imperfect or prejudiced. But when a bad man is appointed to fill any Confederate office, his neighbors who know him and see his course, should interfere. Such a case has been brought to our notice, where an Assessor in one of the Counties in this State has been using disloyal language and making his office the instrument of disaffection among the people. We do not publish the letter of our informant, but do what we think better, by forwarding it to the proper Department at Richmond.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—J. M. Smith, Esq., of Whiteville, has sent us a specimen of very excellent cloth, dyed, spun and woven by his wife, which he thinks, and we concur with him, will compare very favorably with yankee goods for fall clothing. It is certainly a handsome article, and looks as if it would wear well.

ANSON CROPS.—A friend in Anson writes that the corn and molasses crops in that county are good, though in a few localities the dry weather was injurious.

MOORE CROPS, &c.—A friend at Carthage writes: The corn crops are good. The bushwhackers are nearly all got in.

CROPS IN COLUMBUS COUNTY.—A letter from Whiteville says:—

"Corn, Potatoes, Peas, Rice and Sorghum, in the most of this county, I think is the best we ever made, and if we will take proper care we will have plenty and to spare for the next twelve months; but hogs are scarce, owing to the short crop last year and the disease which has been killing a great many."

NORTH CAROLINIANS CAPTURED AT WINCHESTER. The New York Herald publishes a list of 104 officers captured from Early's army on the 19th ult., of whom the following are from North Carolina:

Col R. T. Bennett, 14th Reg't; Lieuts M M Hines, 23d; J J Gatling, 5th; W A Riddick, 5th; J D Irwin, 20th; M G Webb, 45th; R L Watson, 5th; H H Smith, 5th; J Ingram, 20th; H M Warren, 4th; G M Williams, 14th; T M O'Davidson, 4th; J A Hall, 53d; J N Scott, 58d; Captains E H Lyon, 23d; S A Kelly, 4th; N H Chadwick, 2d.

Total North Carolinians 17. Of the whole 104 captured, no less than 79 are Virginia officers.

REINFORCING THE ARMY.—The Raleigh Confederate copies a paragraph on this subject from the last Observer and says:—

Reinforcing the Army.—The Fayetteville Observer slightly misapprehended the point on which we stated that the papers of the State, save only the Charlotte Democrat, had not responded favorably to our suggestions. It was with reference to the call of the Legislature that we made the above remark.

Nor have we argued at any time in favor of depleting the *necessary* producing classes to strengthen the fighting class. But whoever will cast his eyes about him, will easily discover abundance of material, of which we have directly spoken, out of which the "fighting class can be strengthened." And for one printer, or editor, the writer expresses a cheerful willingness to go, whenever in the opinion of others, not his own, he can do more good with a musket than he is now doing. And he thinks the time about come, when the Press of the country, as well as other occupations, should be more in the hands of those not capable of military service—for he thinks that the war might be speedily closed, if all the available strength of the nation could be summoned rapidly to one or two points.

The concentration of the enemy upon Richmond and Atlanta, if rightly used by us, is the best policy for our speedy success that the enemy could have employed. A rapid concentration of our people in arms, even for a short time, might end the war. If we cannot meet the enemy when thus assailing us in the heart of the Confederacy, it is a sad misfortune for us.

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Charleston Mercury acknowledges the receipt of $4,549 to be used in supplying comforts to our officers now under fire on Morris Island.

The Treasurer of the Wayside Home at Charleston acknowledges the receipt of $10,261 from citizens of Columbia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—Last evening at 6 o'clock, the arrangements having been completed, our forces attacked the enemy who had temporarily gained possession of part of our breastworks west of the Weldon Road, and drove them back some distance, capturing more than 1000 prisoners. Our loss was very slight. Fighting was renewed this morning. The firing has nearly ceased, but results are not ascertained.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1, 5 P. M.—The enemy, after taking our works last night, pressed forward some 2 miles until met and driven back more than a mile by our forces. Early this morning we again attacked and succeeded in dislodging the enemy from a portion of our lost breastworks, but failing to retake the whole works, we relinquished the position. We captured upwards of 400 more prisoners this morning. The enemy's loss in the fight yesterday evening was very heavy—our General officers say only surpassed by their loss at Spottsylvania C. H.

The enemy's troops engaged were the 2d and 9th corps, many new men among them. All night and day the enemy were running cars along the line to the place of fighting, supposed with reinforcements.

Our cavalry has been heavily engaged yesterday and to-day, and captured a number of prisoners in yesterday's fight.

Rain has fallen all day, but fighting has been renewed. All going on well. [Good] results anticipated. Our losses slight thus far.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—The Evening Whig to-day has the following special dispatch from Petersburg:—Burnside's corps advanced across the Vaughan road to the Squirrel road yesterday, dislodging our force from breastworks on Peebles' farm, 4 miles from the city, and half a mile distant from their former line. Our forces strenuously resisted, but were overwhelmed. Hampton checked the enemy and forced them back. The battle was progressing hotly, but favorably, and the enemy were driven back to the works taken from us on Peebles' farm, when darkness closed farther hostilities. Our forces captured 1200 prisoners, among them several Colonels and other Field officers, but flanked by superior numbers were compelled to retreat with loss of 1 cannon and 80 killed, wounded and prisoners. After this advantage the enemy pressed forward in direction of Boydton Plankroad 1 mile, but were met on Robt. Jones's plantation by Wilcox. Most of the prisoners have arrived in town. The yankee loss was heavy: ours not fully known, but comparatively small. There was some fighting this morning, but the enemy held captured works.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—An official dispatch from Gen. Lee to the Sec'y of War this afternoon reports as follows:

"Yesterday Gen. Heth attacked the enemy's infantry who had broken tarough a portion of the line held by our artillery on the Squirel Level road and drove them back. Gen Hill reports that they were severely punished, and 400 prisoners captured.

"Gen. Hampton, operating on Heth's right, also drove the enemy, capturing 2 stands of colors, about 500 prisoners, including 4 Colonels and 13 other officers.

"Gen. Early [of the Valley] reports that all the enemy's cavalry have returned towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North River.

"Gen. Echols [Southwestern Va.,] reports that the passage of the Watauga by the enemy was resisted from noon of the 29th to dark of the 30th. On Duval's road the enemy was routed by Cosby and Duke, and driven in the direction of Jonesboro. At Carter's Station the enemy was repulsed by Gen. Vaughn, and Col. Gilmore is operating [against] a body advancing up Sandy River."

PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—Telegrams yesterday rec'd [sent] represented that our forces had for a while recaptured and then relinquished a portion of our breastworks captured from the cavalry on Friday. The facts are that our infantry charged and drove the enemy from a line of breastworks which they had thrown up in advance of our lost works. These our forces held yesterday, together with a number of the enemy's killed and wounded, out relinquished possession last night and fell back a short distance for proper reasons. No farther effort was made to dislodge the enemy from the breastworks near Fort McRae.

Yesterday evening the enemy's cavalry pressed forward still further on our right some 6 miles below here, driving back our cavalry some distance. Our cavalry being reinforced, reformed and after a hard fight drove the enemy back, reestablishing the lines from which for a while the cavalry had been dislodged. During the fight our cavalry captured about 200 prisoners. Our loss was slight; that of the enemy heavy. Among the slain are Gen. Dunavant and Dr. Jno. Tautin, Hampton's Medical Director.

Our losses since Thursday are not over 700. Our cavalry [lost, we suppose] one piece of artillery while dislodging from Fort McRae Friday morning. The total number of prisoners we have captured thus far is 1700. The enemy shelled our position near the scene of operations of the last few days several hours this forenoon, but it amounted to nothing. It may be resumed any moment.

From the North Side of the James.—RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—No attempt to carry battery Harrison by assault has been reported to-day.

The firing this afternoon is believed in Richmond to have exceeded in rapidity and volume of smoke the heaviest cannonading of the war, and produced a lively excitement. It was caused by the approach of Kautz's cavalry towards our intermediate line of defences. Our batteries opened on the raiders and drove them back.

From the Valley.—It was reported last night by passengers on the Orange train that the enemy had fallen back down the Valley to Mt. Sidney, which is about six miles this side of Harrisonburg. It was also reported that Gen. Early had started in pursuit, and it was anticipated there would be a fight yesterday.

A considerable fight occurred Tuesday morning, in which the enemy suffered smartly, and were driven some distance, losing, it is said, in addition to the killed and wounded, some 200 or 300 prisoners. Our loss was very slight. This affair occurred at or near Weir's Cave.

It was reported on reliable authority that whilst the fighting at Brown's Gap was going on on Monday, a body of yankee cavalry started to go through Swift Run Gap, 12 or 15 miles further north, for the purpose, it is thought, of making a raid on Gordonsville. They unexpectedly encountered Kershaw's division at the Gap, and were literally cut to pieces. The force is said to have numbered not less than 1500, of whom not more than 300 are believed to have escaped being killed, wounded or captured.

We continue to receive encouraging accounts of the state of Gen. Early's army. The impression strengthens hourly that the crisis in this quarter is passed, and it would not be surprising if Sheridan is back in his den at Harper's Ferry before ten more suns have rolled over his head.—*Lynch. Rep., 28th.*

Important from Southwestern Virginia.—We mentioned several days ago the fact of having received authentic intelligence that a large force of yankees was concentrating in Eastern Kentucky, for the supposed purpose of destroying the Salt Works, Lead Mines, &c., in Southwestern Virginia. This information is now positively ascertained to have been correct, and a courier who arrived in Abingdon yesterday morning from Pound Gap, brought the news that the enemy, estimated at 10,000, under command of Burbridge, were advancing through the Gap in the direction of Abingdon. We have no idea that the force of the enemy is anything like as strong as is represented, indeed we doubt if it is half as great. But that the movement is one in considerable force, we believe to be true. Active and energetic measures are being taken to meet and repel this demonstration, and we believe that all fears that they will not be successful may be dismissed.—*Ib.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.—350 yankee prisoners, including 8 officers, captured by Gen. Early's forces within the last 8 days, reached the city yesterday and were quartered at the Libby. They were brought out of Winchester just in time to escape recapture, and, by way of keeping ahead of Sheridan, were marched 55 miles in 20 hours, which may be considered an instance of pretty "tall walking."

Dispatch.

Lieut. J. P. Kendall, Co. A, 4th N. C. Cavalry, was killed in a charge on the morning of the 16th. We have known him long, ever since our entry into the service, and we have known no one more brave and strictly conscientious in the performance of his duty. Private M. C. Doster of the same company was also killed—a brave, honest, and upright, and worthy man. Wounded—James Gray, W. F. Carlee, Robert Lockhart—the last slight in arm.

Wadesboro' Argus.

An Affecting Incident.—Upon the authority of a wounded Officer in the Valley fight near Winchester, we narrate the following incidents: In the hottest of the fight and just where the balls fell thickest, the Col. of the 45th Reg't N. C. T. was seen to kneel over a dying soldier and pray for him. While thus engaged the order of retreat was sounded; rising from prayer and mounting his horse, he dashed off, but had not gone many yards ere the cries of a soldier who fell wounded in the retreat reached him, imploring his comrades not to leave him. The gallant and humane Colonel wheeled his horse and facing a storm of shot and shell rode back to the wounded soldier and, being a man of uncommon muscle, leaned from the saddle and gathering the broken legged soldier by the collar bore him off triumphantly. These are facts and that Officer's name is Winston, from Rockingham county, this State.

Milton Chronicle.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in this town, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Mr. LUCIAN P. TYSON, of Carthage, and Miss NANNIE J., eldest daughter of Jas. F. Marsh, Esq.

DIED,

At Floral College, Robeson county, on the 25th ult., JANIE, wife of Lt. J. Kent Brown, of Wilmington, and daughter of the late Benj. L. McLauchlin of Columbia, S. C., aged 23 years. Mrs. Brown was a lady of rare qualities, both of mind and of heart. Her education, under the direction and supervision of an intelligent and pious mother, was extensive, thorough and substantial. Her judgment was excellent. She possessed great simplicity of character, and freedom from all affectation. But her crowning virtues were, her kindness of heart, her charitableness, and her unfeigned piety. Her end was not only peaceful, but triumphant. Com

In Moore county, 14th September, HARRIETT FOOSHEE, youngest child of J. W. and Ann Stedman, aged 7 months. He who said while on earth, "suffer little children to come unto me," has taken from the bereaved parent her sweet babe to nestle in His breast. Mourning ones, let your tears be dry, and strive to meet your loved one in glory. LIZZIE.

In Hertford county on Sunday, Sept. 18th, 1864, at 10 minutes past 2 p. m., of typhoid fever, LAVINIA JANE, only daughter of Wiley and Jane Brown, aged 16 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

Seldom has it been our lot to record a more distressing bereavement than this; for never did the hand of death strike a more poignant blow. A dutiful and affectionate daughter and a devoted sister, she leaves behind her a stricken family, a large and numerous circle of friends to deplore her untimely loss.

In the buoyancy of youth and just budding into woman-hood, has she been cut down and taken from the scenes of youth and the society of those who loved her well. The family has truly lost the life and light of its fireside, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Many hopes are blighted and many hearts saddened by her untimely but happy death. A lifelong shadow is cast upon the hearts of her parents, especially, when, in their frantic grief, they reflect upon her handsome, bright and happy face, speaking to them in their despondent hours in tones of comfort, and cheering them with hopes of the future. As a daughter she was obedient, loved by all, honored almost idolized at home and by a large circle of friends. Her loss will be sadly felt in every sphere; we can't but deplore, yet it is a solace that though ours is the loss, hers is the gain! earth is poorer—heaven richer. "Death loves a shining mark." AMICUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, of chronic diarrhœa, in the Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., sept 12th, 1864, John Archibald Lytch, son of James Lytch, Richmond county, N. C., aged 26 years and nearly 7 months.

Our departed young friend volunteered in May 1861, and became a member of Co F, 18th Reg't N C V, (Scotch Boys) and so far as we have heard, was popular both with the officers and his brother soldiers, and sustained an unblemished character.

Some two years ago, when at home on a sick furlough, he made a profession of religion and united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from that time maintained a fair reputation for piety. He was in the trenches around Petersburg the 1st of Sept, and on the 4th was sent to the Hospital. The next day he was so seriously indisposed, that he telegraphed for his father. He was exceedingly anxious to live until his father would arrive, and God in mercy granted his desire, for that dear father reached him 11 hours before he breathed his last. The meeting of father and son was deeply affecting. The son asked, "Father, will you meet me in heaven?" Having received a satisfactory reply, he then said, "Tell mother, sisters and brothers to meet me in heaven." He then offered up a long and most earnest prayer for his father, mother, sisters, brothers, and others dear to him, in which he did not forget his *political* enemies (the yankees) but prayed that they might be forgiven, and inspired with a better spirit.

But whilst he felt and prayed for all, yet his most earnest petitions were for the dear ones at home. So great was his desire on this subject, that he requested the Chaplain who visited him, to pray for his dear parents, sisters and brothers. He said he would not be here long, that he was going home to heaven, that place of unspeakable happiness, of which he had a most delightful foretaste. So great was his joy, that he frequently exclaimed, "Happiness forever!"

He retained his consciousness to the last, and departed without a groan, a struggle, or the motion of a single muscle.

His father brought home his remains, and amid the tears and sympathies of a large crowd of sorrowing friends, he was buried near his father's residence with appropriate religious services. Our young friend kept a regular diary in which he made an entry every day. That book is now in the possession of the family, and is very highly valued.

Thus has fallen another of our brave defenders, and a young man of more than usual promise of future usefulness.

May the grace of God sustain the stricken ones!

Sept. 22 A FRIEND.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 3.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 5 50 to 6 00 Pork 2 50. Lard $5 50 to $6.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—30 00 to 40 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Super. $250, Family. $265
Grain—Corn $25 00. Wheat $35 00. Rye $20 00.
Oats $10. Peas 15 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50 dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50
Fodder, new, $7 to $8, Old $10. Hay $5 50 to $6.
Shucks 6 50
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00.
Molasses, country made, 15 00
Rice 60 be cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $10 to $12.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 62 to 3 50.
Salt 37 50 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to $6.

Senatorial Election.

J. G. MARLER, of Yadkin county is a candidate for the State Senate for the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col Speer [1t]

Change of Time.

IN the advertisement of the Assessors of Chatham county, (see 1st page of Semi Weekly Observer,) the times of meeting at Baldwin's and Hadley's Mills have been changed so as to read thus:

Baldwin's, Thursday, 27th October.
Hadley's Mills, Friday, 28th "

Choice Tobacco, &c.

THE undersigned offers for sale, TOBACCO, SNUFF, MATCHES, COTTON YARN, PENCILS, PAPER, &c, on as favorable terms as the times will afford, for cash or exchange for Bacon, Cloth, Oats, and other country produce. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH

Sept 29 71-4wpd

STAR FOUNDRY.

CANE MILLS, two and three rolls, with iron side in complete order for work, will be sold at old fashion prices for bacon, corn or flour; Cauldrons for boiling the syrup, 30, 40, 60 and 100 gallons; Pots, Spiders, Ovens and Parlor Grates; Ploughs and Points and Burs, Castings of every dimension, made at short notice. I am prepared to do casting for railroads, steamboats, or any kind of mill work. Orders respectfully solicited.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 3, 1864. 72-1m

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE next session of this Institution will begin on Wednesday, Feb'y 1st, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to 15th Dec'r 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address Maj WM. M GORDON, Superintendent.

Oct 1 72 4w

Female Teacher Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to procure the services of a FEMALE TEACHER who can teach the English, French, and Music on Piano.

D. CROMARTIE.

Elizabeth Town, Sept. 30. 72-2tpd

Would Like to Employ.

I WOULD like to employ a First Class FEMALE TEACHER for one month, three years, or during the war. I will pay a liberal price and give the board myself, at the end of each month and send the Teacher safely either on her way home or by express when she can do better at some other place or wishes to quit with a small or family school.

HARRIS TYSOR.

Oct. 3 72tf

Shingles Wanted.

60,000 SHINGLES WANTED. Apply to ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

Oct 1 72tf

Grapes Wanted.

I WILL purchase at the highest market price any quantity of good ripe SCUPPERNONG, or other GRAPES, delivered at my house or at the Store of Col J H Cook G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fayetteville, Oct 3 72-3tpd

MEDICINES!

CASTOR OIL Quinine, Calomel, Blue Mass, Chlor. Potash, Opium, Rhubarb, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, Cream Tartar Aloes, Saltpetre &c For sale by JAS. N SMITH, Druggist.

Oct 1. 72-tf

To Wine Makers or Distillers.

I HAVE for sale 10 iron bound heavy oak FERMENTING STANDS, of capacity of 150 gallons; also, 4 not so heavy, same size. Price single $700 each. Any person who will take the whole can have them for $1000. They are valuable to any one wishing to make Wine or distill Brandy.

Also, some of half size of above for sale at half the above rates HENRY E COLTON

Fayetteville, Oct 1. 72tf

WANTED,

A TURPENTINE STILL, WORM and TUBS, in good order. A fair price will be paid

T. S LUTTERLOH

Oct 8. 72 3t

Sale of Real Estate in Town.

THE Executors of the late John T Gilmore will sell at public Auction, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 29th of October 1864, the following Real Estate:

House and lot on Mumford Street, adjoining Mr A rey and Mrs Evans.

House and Lot, late residence of Major Gilmore, N E corner of Hillsborough and Rowan streets.

Disputed interest in a strip of land, adjoining J A Worth on Hay Mount. Terms, one and two years credit with interest from sale

A. J. BYRNE
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE,
} Ex'rs

Fayetteville, Oct 1 72ts

LOST,

ON Friday 23d Sept, between Fayetteville and Cedar Creek, a small pocket case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. The finder will do me a great favor by leaving it with J. Hollingsworth or delivering to me at Cedar Creek. Dr. W. C. ROBERTS.

Oct. 3 72-2tpd

Saddle and Bridle Stolen—$25 Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 19th, my SADDLE and BRIDLE. The Saddle was not much worn, but the padding had been repaired round the edges with dark colored homespun cloth. The under girth was new, and the upper one had been broken near the oak and pieced. The Bridle was an old head stall with woven reins. It is very probable that my Saddle was taken off with Mr Lindsay's horse. I will give $25 for the recovery of the Saddle and Bridle, or for the Saddle alone.

JAMES RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 1tpd

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors for Moore county, At Arch'd Kelly's, Tuesday Oct. 18th, 1864
At M Sheffield's, Friday Oct 14th
At T W. Ritter's, Saturday Oct. 15th.
At the Alston place, Monday Oct. 17th
At D McIntosh's, Tuesday Oct. 18th
At Jonesborough, Wednesday Oct. 19th.
At McNeill's, Thursday Oct. 20th
At D. Graham's, Friday Oct. 21st.
At Carthage, Saturday Oct. 22d.

Also at Carthage on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 24th, 25th and 26th, (Court week) to collect Tax due, to-wit Tax on sales for the quarter ending 1st of October, also 30 per cent. on profits on sales made between the 17th of Feb'y 1864 and 1st of July 1864, the tax on property, credits, &c, and the soldiers' tax. The tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, with their lists made out for the Assessors and pay their taxes, or they will be attended to after that time at their cost.

ALEX KELLY,
Collector 32d District N. C.

Sept 20. 72*2t

Presbyterian copy 2t and send bill in duplicate to this office for payment.

Land for Sale.

AS Executor of J. T. Phillips, I will sell at Public Sale, in Carthage, on the 25th of October next, a valuable tract of LAND, on which the deceased formerly lived, lying on Richland Creek, in Moore county, containing 350 acres, about 80 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, an excellent meadow, yielding fine crops of hay. The land lies well, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, and all the root crops. It is in the midst of the best summer range for cattle and sheep in this county, and is near the contemplated Railroad from Cheraw to the Coal Fields. The unclaimed land is good, and very heavily timbered. Buildings not very good.

W D DOWD, Ex'r.

Sept. 21. 72ts

NOTICE.

WE will sell for cash on Saturday the 15th October, about four acres of LAND, in the town of Wadesboro', on which is situated a first class STEAM TANNERY and GRIST MILL, all in good running order, together with all the implements necessary to carry on the business.

Also, a large lot of Tan Bark, a quantity of Hides in process of Tanning, one Cart, 2 Beeves and many other articles too numerous to mention.

All persons having claims against us or indebted to us are respectfully requested to settle up

ROBINSON, MURR & CO

Wadesboro', Sept. 28 72 2t

☞I understand a report is current that I have deserted to the enemy. I could assure my friends in upper Robeson, (if I have any) that this is utterly false. So far from being with the enemy, I am an officer, at this time, on a new and elegant C. S. Privateer steamer, which I hope soon to bear me out on the great deep, beyond the reach of obloquy.

A. A. McBRYDE.

Sept. 28. 1tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Miss Francis Adams, Francis Alexander, Loyed Allen, Master Bells 2, Jno A Bale. Messrs Black & McKay, Augustus Baker, Edmond Cawson, Miss Phebe E Colbreth 2, Miss Mary D Campbell, Mrs Isabella Campbell, Miss Georgeanna Curtis, Miss Susan A Davis, Jno F Davis, Miss C H Davis, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Sallie Fuller, Martin Graddy, Miss S J Guins, P A Goodridge, Luther R Hall, Amus Howell, Wm S Hare, Mrs Dilly Harvel, Mrs Catherine Holingsworth, Elizabeth O Jones, M J Johnson, P P Joyce, James Johnson, Jr, Norman Johnson, Jas M Jacobs. Mrs E B King. Miss E A Lewis. Miss Cloah Mass. Miss Frank Mooney, Mrs Mary A Monro, Miss Effie Morton, Mrs Mary Monroe, Neth McLain, W D McIntosh, Daniel McCaskill, Miss Flora A McPherson, Duncan McKinnon, Miss Elizabeth McMillan, Jno R McIver, Jas M M. Bryde, Mrs Rebecca J McKethan. Miss G W McDaniel, Miss Mary E Oldham, Edward S Rowe, Mrs Catherine Salmon, Mrs Darcas Simmons. Miss Margret E Shaw. Dilly Sirend, Mrs Isabella Saudy 2, A B Smith, Miss Mary Smith, Mrs Mary V Taylor, A J Watson, Mrs Julia Ann Wright, Miss Jane Wilson, Mrs Nancy Walker.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27th 1864

GENERAL ORDERS, No 10

PARAGRAPH 1 General Orders, No 7, Head'quarters Reserve, current series, are hereby modified so as to exclude from its operation all persons who are members of the "Society of Friends."

By command of Lieut Gen Holmes

JNO. W HINSDALE
A. A. Gen

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 28th 1864

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS will forward to the Commandant of Conscripts, with the least possible delay, duplicate Muster Rolls of the Companies formed out of detailed men.

II. Presidents and Superintendents of Railroad, Express Companies, and all Contractors, are earnestly requested to report to the Enrolling Officers all men detailed or exempt in their employ, whose services are not indispensable to them, or who can be substituted by Senior Reserves.

III. Enrolling Officers, officers of the Reserves and Provost Marshals, are made responsible that all officers and soldiers, coming within their respective jurisdictions, are properly absent from their commands. Officers improperly absent will be reported to these Headquarters; all others so absent will be sent to the nearest camp, for transmission to their Regiments or Companies.

IV. All officers and soldiers assigned to duty in this State, except such as are permanently disabled, will present themselves on the last day of each month for re-examination and renewal of certificate, to the nearest Medical Board. It is made the duty of all commanding officers of such men to see that they are sent to their respective commands immediately, if they are without the necessary medical certificate renewed from time to time as herein ordered.

V. The Commandant of Conscripts will forward to these Headquarters, without delay, duplicate Muster Rolls of the companies of Supporting Force, organized under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, together with a report of the present position of each.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JNO. W HINSDALE, A. A. G.

Sept. 26. 72 3t

ENROLLING OFFICE,
MED. EXAMINING BOARD, 4TH CONG. DIST.,
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29th, 1864

PAR. I.—In obedience to Circular No. 45, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., dated Sept. 17th, 1864, all white male residents of the 4th Congressional district, liable to military duty, between the ages of 17 and 50, (except those who have received *permanent certificates* of exemption from Medical Examining Board since 20th Feb., 1864,) also all male free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, will report at the following times and places for medical examination, to wit:

New Hanover County, 22d Regiment N C M at Wilmington Oct 6th, 7th and 8th.

New Hanover County, 23d Regiment N C M at Wilmington Oct 10th.

Brunswick County, 56th Regiment N C M at Smithville Oct 11th and 12th.

Columbus County, 57th Regiment N C M at Whiteville Oct 14th and 15th.

Richmond County, 61st Regiment N C M at Rockingham Oct 19th and 20th.

Richmond County, 60th Regiment N C M at Laurinburg Oct 21st and 22d.

Robeson County, 58th Regiment N C M, at Lumberton Oct 24th.

YANKEE REPORT OF A SPEECH BY GEN EARLY

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

As there have been contradictory statements in regard to the authority by which Chambersburg was burned, and the purposes for which it was done, we print below, from a reliable correspondent at Williamsport, Md., a report of the remarks made in that town by General Early, upon that and other subjects. The occasion of the remarks is given by a correspondent of the Age. It seems that some days after the conflagration of Chambersburg, (on Saturday, August 6th,) Gen Early, being then at Williamsport, in Washington county, Maryland, dispatched a guard to Hagerstown, with authority to arrest six named citizens of that place. The guard arrested Isaac Nesbit, A H Hagar, Frederick McComas, Samuel Ogilby, Rev. Mr. Edwards, and Rev. Mr Hyde. Mr. Ogilby had permission from the officer in charge to go to his chamber for his coat, on a promise to return. He forgot to come back, however, and in his absence of mind wandered out through his back yard. Only five, therefore, of the prisoners were brought before the General. Previously the Rev. Dr Kerfoot and Mr. Cost of the College of St James, in Washington county, had been arrested under similar orders and paroled. Several gentlemen who had been reputed to be "Southern sympathizers," and who are, our correspondent says, certainly not supporters of the Administration, but as loyal to the Constitution and Union as any who tread the earth, promptly repaired to Gen Early's headquarters, and with a generosity which had not been manifested by the gentlemen under arrest toward others when in similar trouble, urged with earnestness and effect the release of the prisoners. When the latter were brought before Gen. Early, they were addressed by him substantially, our correspondent believes, almost if not quite literally, as follows:

Gentlemen—I have had you arrested merely as "hostages" to secure the release of six gentlemen residing near Hedgesville, in Virginia, who are now imprisoned by the Federal Government in consequence of the burning of the house of a Mr Cookus by Confederate troops.

I have examined the facts in the case and am thoroughly satisfied that the burning was purely accidental—that, in burning some railroad property which they had been ordered to destroy, the fire in spite of their efforts, was communicated to the house of Mr Cookus, not far distant. And yet those six gentlemen, a Rev Mr Teague, a Methodist preacher in that village, who was remarkable as a pious, good man, who did not interfere with politics and five other gentlemen in the neighborhood, who were just as innocent and ignorant of the approach or purpose of the troops as any of you, are now in prison in consequence of the burning of that house.

The families were stripped of all their personal property, and having no means of conveyance, the daughter of the preacher and nine of one of the others, walked eight miles to my headquarters, and with streaming eyes and sad hearts implored my aid in some manner to afford relief. They first wished me to arrest some of their Union neighbors; but I did not feel it proper for the Southern Confederacy to retaliate upon its own citizens. These men, however misguided they may be, are still citizens of the State of Virginia, and under the protection of her laws; and we hope and trust they will soon see their errors, and yield a cordial allegiance to her Government. But if they should not, it must devolve on the State of Virginia to deal with them according to her own laws. A mere difference of political opinion ought not and must not subject them to military rule. And, therefore, inflexibly opposed as I always have been to the destruction of private property, or the molestation of non-combatant citizens, yet it is always in the power of one army to force the other into retaliation.

To illustrate my own views on that subject, permit me to say that, very recently, a short distance across the river, I approved a very severe sentence of two years in the penitentiary, passed upon a soldier for stealing the horse of a notoriously decided Union man. I will further remark that this is the fifth time I have been in Maryland at the head of an army; yet I believe not one private house has been injured, nor one non-combatant molested. Once I marched almost to the banks of the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, and thence down to Wrightsville, when the Federal troops, to escape our pursuit, set fire to the bridge in the middle, whence the flames rapidly extended westward, and from its proximity placed the town of Wrightsville in very imminent peril. My troops had just heard of the burning of Darien, in Georgia, by the Federal army; a large number of my men were from that region, and very naturally felt a strong impulse to retaliation; but at my very urgent appeal they all, with alacrity and energy, joined in a united effort and actually extinguished the flames in time to save the town, and were richly rewarded by the grateful thanks of its citizens who also bitterly denounced their own troops for exposing them to such danger.

In York, Pennsylvania, I found two large manufactories engaged in making railroad cars for the Government, which, of course, it was my duty to destroy; but a slight examination satisfied me that to burn these would certainly endanger a large portion of the town; and I spared them for a moderate ransom. On my return, I partly retraced my marching track, and was greatly surprised to find so little evidence or trace of the passage of so large an army. In fact, except in horses and forage for the army, very little damage had been sustained.

Recently, in Maryland, the house of Gov. Bradford was burned without my orders. But I must add that I approved it; and had I been present, would have ordered it, in retaliation for the burning of the house of Governor Letcher, whom I know to be a very poor man, and whose family were not allowed five minutes to remove clothing or other valuables. Afterwards, when in front of Washington, some of my troops were very determined to destroy the house of Mr. Francis P Blair, and had actually removed some of its furniture, probably supposing it to belong to his son, the member of the Federal cabinet. As soon as I came up I immediately stopped the proceeding, and compelled the men to return every article so far as I know, and placed a guard to protect it. The house of his son, Montgomery Blair, a member of the Cabinet, was subjected to a different rule, for obvious reasons.

Gen Hunter, in his recent raid to Lynchburg, caused wide spread ruin wherever he passed. I followed him about sixty miles, and language would fail me to describe the terrible desolation which marked his path. Dwelling houses and other buildings were almost universally burned; forges, implements of husbandry, and everything available for the sustenance of human life, so far as he could do so, were everywhere destroyed. We found many, very many families of helpless women and children who had been suddenly turned out of doors, and their houses and contents condemned to the flames; and in some cases, where they had rescued some extra clothing, the soldiers had torn garments into narrow strips, and strewn them upon the ground for us to witness when we arrived in pursuit.

Gen. Hunter has been much censured by the voice of humanity everywhere and he richly deserves it all; yet he has caused scarcely one-tenth part of the devastation which has been committed immediately in sight of the headquarters of Gen Meade and Gen Grant, in Eastern Virginia. For example, in Culpeper county, where General Meade held his headquarters, almost every house and building has been burned; very few have escaped the flames; and utter desolation is seen on every hand. Even a small tannery, in sight of General Meade's headquarters, where a poor man tanned a few hides for a few neighbors on the shares, to furnish shoes for the poor women and children who were necessarily left there, was burned by the army, and the half-tanned skins drawn from the vats, and cut into narrow strips to prevent the possibility of their being useful.

Recently they have burned the residence of Andrew Hunter, near Charlestown, with all its contents, requiring his family to stand by and witness the destruction of their home. They did the same with the house of Edmund J. Lee, near Shepherdstown, and repeated it on the buildings of Hon. Alexander R. Boteler.

Such things, of course, cannot be long endured, and must provoke retaliation whenever it is possible. Accordingly I lately sent Gen. McCausland to Pennsylvania. I did not wish to retaliate in Maryland, because we all hope and believe that Maryland will eventually be a member of the Southern Confederacy. I therefore sent him to Pennsylvania, with instructions to demand of the authorities of Chambersburg a sum which would be sufficient to indemnify those gentlemen, and also pay some other damages which I specified in the order, and in default of their compliance, he was instructed to burn the town, which I learn was done. I was very reluctant, and it was a most disagreeable duty to inflict such a disaange upon those citizens; but I deemed it an imperative necessity to show the people of the Federal States that war has two sides. I hope and believe it has had, and will have, a good effect. I saw with much pleasure, since then, an able article in the National Intelligencer, which called upon the North to consider gravely whether such a mode of warfare as they had inaugurated is likely to yield a success commensurate to its cost.

And now gentlemen, I will repeat my sincere regret that I am obliged to subject you to this inconvenience. I have no object but to procure the release of those six citizens of Virginia who are now wrongfully imprisoned, and therefore will make you as comfortable as possible. It is notorious that many of our most respectable citizens, who have been imprisoned by your Government for similar or less serious causes, have been confined in the same room with condemned malefactors. Gentlemen, you need have no fears of such treatment while in my custody. I propose to retain four of you and release the fifth on his parole that he will use his utmost efforts to procure the release of those six gentlemen. If he succeeds, you will be discharged at once; but if he fails to accomplish this within two weeks, he must surrender himself again to my custody.

In conclusion, I will add that no citizen or resident of Maryland had any previous knowledge of my purpose to arrest you; that your names were furnished by one connected with my army, and without reference to the greater or less intensity of your feelings. The fact that you are reputed to be *Union men* causes no bitterness of feeling on my part, for I do not forget that I was a Union man myself so long as I deemed Union possible. I was an old line Whig, and voted for Bell and Everett. I was a delegate from Franklin county, in the Virginia Convention, and zealously opposed and voted against the ordinance of secession from the beginning to the end. But the course of events has since thoroughly satisfied me of my error. I now conscientiously believe that it was an absolute necessity; that the political salvation of the country depended upon it.

Question by one of the Prisoners—Is it true, as reported, that you have to-day also arrested Dr. Kerfoot and Dr Cost, of the College of St. James, for the same cause?

Gen Early replies: I have arrested them, but for a different purpose. There is in Winchester a clergyman named Dr Boyd, advanced in years, a venerable gentleman, distinguished for his Christian piety, and greatly respected in the community. Many months ago he was arrested by the Federal Government as a hostage for two members of a bogus Legislature in Western Virginia, who had been arrested by the Confederacy. After a long imprisonment, the Confederate Government, considering his age, his family, and other circumstances, consented to an exchange, and Dr Boyd was released. But very soon after, he was again arrested as a hostage for a man taken within our lines, in citizen's dress, and whose papers found upon him furnished conclusive evidence that he was there under a corrupt agreement with a Federal Provost Marshal in Maryland to decoy negroes from Virginia, to be used as substitutes or soldiers in the Federal army, the heavy bounties or profits to be divided between them. The Government did not treat him as a spy, as it might have done, but sent him to Richmond as a prisoner of war, and Dr. Boyd was arrested as a hostage. After a long and tedious imprisonment, the Confederate Government, anxious to relieve so good a man, again consented to an exchange, but its prisoner was by that time ill with typhoid fever, and finally died in prison, which should, of course, have released Dr Boyd. But he is still held on the pretext of being a hostage for some other. To effect his release, I have to day arrested Dr Kerfoot and Dr Cost, at the College but paroled them both on condition that they procure the release of Dr Boyd, or, if they fail to do this within two weeks, that they return to my custody.

Question by a prisoner (Rev Mr Edwards)—General, please allow me to inquire whether there may not some difficulty arise from the fact that you have only five of us prisoners, and yet require the release of six?

Gen Early—That is very true, sir; but I can hardly suppose the Government will raise such a question, seeing the only effect would be to compel me to pick up a few more, sufficient to equalize the numbers.

The prisoners feelingly urged him to release them all, offering their parole in the strongest possible language. The General hesitated a long while, and was slow to yield. Finally, after long discussion, and several personal friends of the prisoners had vouched for their good faith, they were all released on the same conditions as were prescribed on the release of Dr Kerfoot and Dr Cost.

For the substantial accuracy of the report of General Early's remarks, as given by the correspondent of the Age, he refers to all those who were present, including the prisoners themselves. In private conversation, and on many occasions in public, in the presence of citizens of all shades of opinion, Gen Early intimated that he would frequently visit Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that he would pursue the war of retaliation as long and as bitterly as circumstances might require.

The late Gen. Rodes.—Major General Robert E Rodes was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and graduated in the class of 1848 at the Virginia Military Institute, and, after a few years' professorship at that institution, he removed to Alabama, where he married Miss Woodruff, of Tuscaloosa. Gen. Rodes came out in 1861 as captain of the "Mobile Cadets," and, upon the organization of the 5th Alabama regiment, he was appointed its colonel. His best eulogy is the faithful record of his services. Promoted soon after the first battle of Manassas to Brigadier General, he followed the fortunes of the army of Northern Virginia through the winter of 1861; the siege of Yorktown; wounded in the arm at the battle of Seven Pines; throughout the seven days' battles around Richmond; upon the Maryland campaign; wounded at Sharpsburg; present at Fredericksburg; at Chancellorsville, where he was made Major General; through the Pennsylvania campaign; from Mine Run to Gaines' Mill; with Early in the defence of Lynchburg; again into Maryland, and with the Valley army throughout its marches and battles, until he has fallen at Winchester, in the service to which he devoted himself, in the faithful discharge of duty and in the enjoyment of the grateful admiration of his countrymen. He leaves a widow and child, to whom no earthly honors can bring any consolation, but to whom the tender sympathies of all will be freely given.—*Rich'd Enquirer.*

Hampton's Capture.—The beeves taken in Hampton's late expedition are judged by a London grazier to weigh 800 pounds net. 2486 beeves at 800 pounds would make an aggregate of 1,988,800 pounds, or within a fraction of *two millions of pounds.* This, distributed in daily rations of a pound each, would feed 1000 men for nearly 2000 days, 10,000 men for 200 days, or 50,000 for 40 days, and so forth. It is a very nice addition to our commissariat.

Richmond Sentinel.

American Indians.—The officers of the Indian Office in Washington City give an enumeration of the Indian tribes within the bounds of the Confederate and United States with the populations of each. They state the aggregate number at 268,079. The largest tribes are the Creeks 25 000, the Cherokees 17,350, the Chootaws 16,000, the Navajoes 15,000, the Sioux 14,636. The Camanches, of whom we have heard so much, are stated at only 1,800; the Appaches 7,300.

A Faithful Servant.—Richard, the property of John Witherspoon, Esq, of Society Hill, discovered a few days since, near his master's plantation, in Marlboro' District, a party of three yankees who had escaped from their place of confinement near Florence. They used every persuasion and argument to induce him to let them pass, but without success; and with a stick, which was the only weapon he had, they were held in check until he procured the assistance of some other servants, when they were arrested and brought safely to town. We are informed that some thirty of these fellows have escaped, and a party of them were lately detected in making a raft of rails and grape vine with which to cross the Pee Dee River.

Charleston Mercury.

The Yellow Fever.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of Sunday says that this dreadful scourge seems to be extending its ravages along our coast. It is reported at Savannah as well as Charleston, and certainly raging at Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla. Thus far, our troops in South Carolina have been exempt from its encroachments.

The Rice Crop.—A merciful Providence has certainly blessed us this year by staying the elements until our rice farmers harvested their crops. There has recently been delightful dry weather for harvesting purposes, and we trust our farmers took advantage of it in gathering in their rice crop.—*Savannah Republican.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 2D CAVALRY NEAR REAMS' STATION, September 22, 1864

Messrs. Editors:—The monotony of camp life was broken again on the 16th inst. by a dozen bugles sounding "boots and saddles," four days rations of "hard tack" having already been issued to the men. A thousand and one inquiries were made by the men as to "where do you reckon we are going, and what for?" The matter was kept a profound secret except to a few "knowing ones," until we had "passed over the border," when lo! we were off on a grand *cow hunt*, Gen'l Hampton leading the van. The night of the 16th found us on the Norfolk Rail Road, 20 miles below Petersburg. Our column consisted of detachments from Rosser's, Dearing's, Chambliss', (now Davis's) and Barringer's Brigades. Of our brigade there were the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments. The 5th was otherwise employed. On Friday morning (I suppose it is called *morning* after midnight) at one o'clock we moved off. The column divided so as to approach the point of attack from below and above.

Rosser and Dearing went below, Barringer and Davis above, to the left. We halted for a moment to await tidings from Rosser, while we were about four miles from Coggin's Point, where the cattle were grazing. The moon had gone down, "leaving the world to darkness and to me" while scarcely

"A drowsy tinkling lulled the distant folds."

We halted but a moment, when the grey streaks of morning came darting from the east, and with them came the hearty cheers of Rosser's and Dearing's men as they pounced upon the yankee pickets and camp, capturing and scattering all that stood in their way. Again our column moved on, Col. Davis's Brigade going in front, and very soon a "halt" from the yankee pickets was answered with a charge by the Virginians. On this road we scattered the yankee pickets, capturing 20 or 25 besides the camp and camp equipage. By some means, the work was not done as well as it ought to have been done. Still we moved on to within three miles of Prince George C H, dismounted, and in a few minutes had substantial breastworks guarding the way of approach from Grant's main force above. "Spades had become trumps" and a thousand stout-hearted cavaliers invited an attack, each one feeling as Fitz James did in Scottish romance, when he defied his pursuers with—

"Come one, come all, this rock sha'l fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

We remained here until about 10 o'clock, the enemy in our front making but a feeble demonstration, skirmishing lightly with our videttes. Rosser had succeeded "like a charm" below, and by this time had driven out all the cattle and they were now "winding slowly o'er the lea"—numbering 2,489. The prisoners taken numbered near 400, including two Majors and Captains according. We then followed on quickly, with scarcely a gun to tell us that we were in "an enemy's land." But, as if they would act the *bully*, four or five Regiments showed themselves in our front just as our advance reached the vicinity of the Jerusalem Plank road in the evening. Gen. Hampton being an expert cow driver, though it is not a common calling in S. C. where he came from, turned his cattle off to the left by another route, while Rosser and Dearing, who were in advance, dismounted and went to work, determined to remove *all* obstructions or *make them* move themselves—it mattered but little which. I had almost forgotten to tell you that Capts. Graham's and McGregor's batteries were represented in our column, having each two pieces. If the cavalry had been unmindful of the presence of the Artillerists before, their memories were certainly jogged about sunset or a little after when we—the rear—came up, for such an amount of "homemade" thunder, I never heard from so small a battery. I am satisfied that it was not without effect either. At all events between the fire of our Artillery and the spirited charges of our dismounted cavalry, the enemy *cleared the track* for our wagon train and all. About this time they appeared in the rear in the road we had come up. Col. Roberts of the 21 N C attended to them there. By the by, the gallantry of the "2-horse N. C.," as they are called, is proverbial, and I think it is deserved, though it is not certain that the other Regiments of the Brigade are a whit behind. In fact our Virginia associates say that Barringer has the best Brigade in this army. *Modesty* forbids your correspondent's endorsing or reiterating the assertion farther than he has done.

We reached our old quarters with all our plunder safe; yankees, cows, horses, wagons and teams, &c., &c., that had been captured from the yankee *commissariat*. The loss during the expedition was very light—25 perhaps, nearly all of whom were captured at different times from various causes. All is quiet again.

Allow me to give an incident, the truthfulness of which is vouched for by many. While Rosser's men were driving the yankees before them at the Plank Road, they halted and for a moment every thing was still. The yankees were close by in the thicket, and roared out to our men to "bring up them bulls, bring up them cows," &c. Rosser's men replied at once by charging them, bellowing as they went, as if "the cattle upon a thousand hills" had been turned loose intensely maddened. I need not tell you that the enemy did not stay to meet such civilities, or to receive "*the bull*." Thus ends our first trip to Grant's cowpen. May the next be as successful as that was.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee commanded our Division, Gen. Barringer our Brigade, Maj. Moore our Reg't, and Capt. Brooks our company (D) and all things went smoothly on.

This morning about sunrise we heard the first gun of what proved to be an hour's work with artillery near Petersburg. The firing was very rapid all the time, occasionally coming in volleys. What the particulars are I do not know. We will see ere long. No one here seems to care anything for McClellan's "war letter." They begin to look upon him as a weather-cock.

Maj. McNeill of the 5th Reg't preaches every Sabbath at Brigade headquarters. The men like to listen to the Major, howbeit, it looks strange to see a man with a star on preaching. But I fear I weary you.

As ever yours, NEMINE.

North Carolinians Buried near Fortress Monroe.—In a list of Confederates buried near Fort Monroe we find from North Carolina: On the south side of the creek, W J Stone, Co F, 5th N C, June 10th, 1862; Richard P Langly, Co G, 13th N C, August 29th, 1862; A F Conner, Co H, 16th N C, June 16th, 1862; Capt W J Freeland, Co C, 6th N C, June 21st, 1862; J A Grouse, Co F, 22d N C, June 24, 1862; Henry Rink, Co C, 23th N C, July 6, 1862; A Paph, Co M, 22d N C, July 11, 1862; W Wood, Co C, 22d N C, June 13, 1862; Lt J M Womack, Co K, 5th N C, July 25, 1862; North side of Creek, J W Siler, Co E, 63d N C, May 26, '64; J M Siler, Co E, 63d N C, May 27, '64; K M Kiver, Co E, 63d N C, June 6, '64; N McCloud, Co A, 63d N C, June 7, '64; S R Rollin, Co B, 47th N C, June 18, '64; H B Monroe, Co D, 49th N C.

A small picture, not larger than a plate, said to be painted by Raphael when only twelve years of age, was sold at the Hotel Drouot. It was knocked down to Baron de Rothschild for 5,700 pounds.—*Paris Letter.*

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN EARLY

Correspondence of the Raleigh Confederate.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Yesterday was a bloody day to us, and bloodier still to our enemies. At daylight a spirited attack by cavalry was made upon Johnston's brigade, of Ramseur's division, on the Berryville turnpike, about two miles from Winchester. The attack was gallantly repelled. But from the continued roar of artillery, and the constant firing of sharpshooters, it soon became apparent that the enemy meditated a general engagement. The main body of his forces seemed to be advancing up the turnpike from Berryville, flanking from the road right and left. Gens. Early, Breckinridge, Gordon, Rodes and Ramseur, with the Generals of Cavalry, made their arrangements to give him a fitting reception. About 10 o'clock the artillery played most furiously. At 11, the action became general and raged with great fury for the space of half an hour, when our line of battle being hotly pressed fell back a distance of about two hundred yards and reformed in good order. The enemy continued to advance, and our troops, though greatly outnumbered, addressed themselves to the work before them like men determined to conquer or die. The yankee line advanced slowly. Our brave fellows stood the fire like Salamanders, and plied their rifles like men who were fighting for all that is worth living for.

Such a scene I never witnessed. The battle field may not be deemed by some a place for prayer; I think diff rently, and tried in my poor way to appeal for help to the Lord of Hosts. Who would not, when gazing at such a scene as this? The angel of death was reaping a fearful harvest. The Yankee line in a few minutes began to look ragged and rent. It wavered, confusion ensued, and the minions of the tyrant turned their backs and retreated in confusion. Then the shouts of victory rang along our lines so as to cheer the heart of every lover of his country.

Standing on the bloody field I could not forbear to lift up my heart and say, "blessed be the name of the Lord who hath given us the victory." The enemy retired some distance and attempted to reform. His artillery also fell back. His fire had slackened, and everything on all sides combined to show that our victory was complete. This was about one o'clock, and thinking the victory complete, I was engaged bringing the wounded into the city.

A little after three the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on our left, along the Martinsburg turnpike. At this point was a brigade of cavalry called "Imboden's men;" and although General Imboden was esteemed when living as the embodiment of patriotism and valor, and now when dead, as the useful and efficient soldier, yet these men, without being pressed, gave way in confusion, and came rushing into the two leading streets of the town as much excited as if they had looked the god Pan in the face, and crying out as they came rushing along, "the yankees are coming;" whilst clouds of dust were rising to heighten the scene. Wagoners, teamsters, ambulance drivers, negroes, boys, skulkers from the battle, and squads loitering about the field, all caught the panic and fell into the general rush, until it constituted a perfect storm of the madness of human folly. Soldiers threw down their muskets about the fields and the streets, divested themselves of cartridge boxes, knapsacks and blankets, in order to run light; ambulances just returning from the battle field went galloping off in this wild whirlpool, filled with the agonizing wounded, all tending to make "confusion worse confounded."

I was sitting in an ambulance in the street, by the dead body of Brig. Gen. Godwin, which I had just assisted in bringing off the battle-field, when looking down the street I saw the frenzied rush coming on towards me like a hurricane. Dreading its contact, I called to the driver to push with all speed, and if possible to keep before this current of madness until we could clear the town, reach the commons, and thus escape being run over. Upon clearing the town we halted. After the space of about five minutes the passing, rushing mass of confusion had pretty much abated, and passed on. I got out to look for the yankees; I took elevated positions; but, behold! I could not discover a solitary "blue coat." None could be seen, for none had entered the town. Officers who have seen much that is exciting about battle fields, tell me they have never witnessed anything that will begin to compare with the stampede at Winchester. The flying brigade of "Imboden's men" communicated the panic also to a portion of McCausland's command, who fled with them. This break upon our left, at this period of the day, enabled the enemy to flank our forces, and Gen Early deemed it proper to fall back at dusk. Our trains, bringing off all the wounded we could, reached Strasburg during the night. Our troops are coming up today and taking position in the breastworks thrown up several weeks ago. This place is called the Gibraltar of the Valley, and is 18 miles from Winchester. We had to leave our dead in the hands of the enemy. We had gained a decided victory in the field and were masters of the situation, but the part played by a body of undisciplined troops compelled us to drop the prize.

Our loss is heavy, especially in officers. Major Gen. Rodes and Brig. Gen. Godwin were killed. The latter commanded "Hoke's Old Brigade." The Colonel and Lieut. Colonel of the 21st Georgia are among the fallen. Capt. Richardson, A. A. G. to Gen. Godwin, lost a leg. Lt. Col. Ellis, commanding the 54th N. C. T, was severely wounded in the left arm. It is impossible at this time to make out a list of casualties. But it will be a sad one when it shall appear. Our loss, I fear from the present lights before me, will run up to nearly three thousand. That of the enemy was surely much greater and may sum up five thousand. We brought off about five hundred prisoners. The prisoners inform us that Gen Grant was in command and that Gen. Averill was killed.

SIGMA.

Casualties.—From an officer of Gen. Cox's Brigade, who was wounded in the fight on Monday last, we learn that Col. R. T. Bennett, of the 14th N. C. Regiment, was captured; Maj. J. H Lambeth, of the 14th, was wounded and left at Winchester; Maj. John P Cobb, of the 21, had his leg fractured and was left at Winchester, Colonel John W. Lea, of the 5th, was wounded, but on his way home. Captain Joseph Jones of this city, was slightly wounded. Gen. Cox and Gen. Grimes were both safe when our informant left. Capt. Seaton Gales was captured by the enemy on Thursday last, near Strasburg.

Raleigh Conservative.

Returned North Carolinians.—Among the Confederate officers who arrived in Richmond by flag of truce last week, we notice the following from North Carolina:

Major J. McLeod Turner, 7th N. C, Captain W. C. Hogan, 63d, Capt. W. H. Spencer, Partisan Rangers, Capt. H. C. Wheeler, 2d N. C. Battalion, Lieuts. J. H. Davis, 64th N. C, E. T Thompson, 28th, N. Saffron, 2d, J. J. Mettis, 3d, J. R. Chambers, 6th, M. W. Norfleet, 47th, Willis Whitaker, 37th.

The Last of the Old Stock.—Mrs. Grissom, relict of Mr James Grissom, of Granville county, departed this life about the 15th ult. Her husband was a soldier in the old Revolution. They were married several years before that war. She was about 110 or 115 years old.—*Confederate.*

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S SPEECH IN MACON.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro', our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat sooner or later he must. And when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be re enacted. Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon, and the yankee General, like him will escape with only a body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts. And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country-women and children, and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away, it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who had lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote me that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said that it was characteristic of her. But I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall, or the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people.

I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State; but I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike an honest and manly blow for the city, and many a yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won.

It does not become us to revert to disaster. "Let the dead bury the dead." Let us with one arm and one effort endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I had abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such a falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when Gen. Stephen D. Lee were sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country.

If I knew that a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable.

The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won, (*and we will establish our independence,*) who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who has remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young men keeping away from the service who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people, but have not the time to reply to them.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left. The boys—God bless the boys—are as rapidly as they become old enough going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned, when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, to no purpose. Butler the Beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse; had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I dont know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given as far as possible to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home.

It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, at once appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over and his comrades return home, when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, out after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied.

I love my friends and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here? It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that Valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and Gen. Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well-nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, penetrating down the valley and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and brave soldier, Gen. Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field.

With this we can succeed: If one half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

Cure for the Piles.—Mix one tablespoonful of sulphur with half a pint of milk to be taken the last thing every day until favorable symptoms appear, and then occasionally, as the case may require. The above is a cheap, simple, but most infallible cure for that most painful and unpleasant disorder. It has been used with complete success in old and inveterate cases, where individuals had spent scores of dollars in medical advice. It is equally as useful as a preventive. It will injure none, and only requires a trial.

Uniontown (Ala.) Herald.

WAR NEWS.

Handsome Cavalry Operations.—ATHENS, ALA. Sept. 24.—Gen Forrest has captured the garrison at this place, including about 1300 prisoners, 2 passenger trains, 50 wagons and about 500 horses and many valuable stores. Our loss was only 4 or 5 killed, and about 20 wounded. Our troops are full of enthusiasm and will leave in a few moments in search of new victories.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 26.—A letter from Wheeler's command, dated Athens, Tenn, states that he has destroyed over 125 miles of Railroad in Sherman's rear; also says 2000 Tennesseans have joined Wheeler. The people of Tennessee are cheerful. Crops are fine. It will take Sherman thirty days to repair the damage to the railroad. Several hundred prisoners and an immense amount of property were captured.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—The following has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 26.—Gen. Early reports that the enemy advanced against him on the 24th, at New Market, when he fell back to Port Republic. On the 26th the enemy advanced towards Harrisonburg, his cavalry having probably passed that place.

R. E. LEE.

The battle in the Valley.—Persons reached the city last evening from the Valley, who tell at least a very straight tale, and one which wears the appearance of being correct. The enemy, in heavy force, say between twenty five and thirty thousand men, attacked us. A bloody battle ensued, in which the enemy's infantry, after desperate fighting were being driven back with great loss when they turned our right flank with a force of between six and ten thousand cavalry. All our attempts to drive back this cavalry force, which is known to be the flower of the whole yankee army, proving unsuccessful, we were forced to retire, which we did in good order, with face to the foe and contesting every inch of ground. The enemy being evidently too much cut up to pursue us with advantage, followed our column only a short distance and drew off.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will certainly not exceed twenty-five hundred men. Rodes' division suffered most, our loss therein being a thousand men. We probably lost five hundred prisoners in all. The enemy's loss is estimated at between six and eight thousand men killed and wounded. On Wednesday the yankees with the flag of truce at Varina claimed that they had captured five thousand prisoners. Yesterday they had moderated their pretensions so far as to claim but twenty-five hundred.

It was reported here yesterday that fourteen of our field officers had been killed and wounded; but we have received no correct list of the casualties.

Gen. Early, with all of his trains, &c., secure, now holds an impregnable position on Fisher's Hill, which is twenty-two miles south of Winchester by the Valley turnpike, and by the same road seventy-four miles north of Staunton.

Richmond Examiner.

Northern News.—RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of Saturday contains dispatches from Sheridan which claim another victory over Early's forces at Fisher's Hill on the 22d. All the yankee dominion is exceedingly jubilant at the news from the Valley. Gold in New York has declined to 200. Postmaster General Blair has resigned at the request of Lincoln. His successor is ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio.

Reported Escape of Confederate Prisoners from Camp Chase.—MACON, Sept. 26.—The Chattanooga Gazette of the 20th says, upon the authority of a dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, that the prisoners in Camp Chase rebelled, overpowered the guard and made their escape.

Loss of the Lynx.—Last night the fine blockade-running steamer Lynx, belonging to John Fraser & Co., crossed New Inlet Bar and put to sea, bound to Bermuda, with a cargo consisting mainly of over 600 bales of cotton, one-half on government account. She also had $50,000 in gold on freight for government. Just after she got out she was pursued by the blockading squadron, by which she was completely hemmed in. She was struck eight times, six times at or below the water-line. Finding the ship in sinking condition, the Captain beached her some five or six miles above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped with a portion of their effects, and the vessel was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The gold belonging to government was saved. The enemy got so close as to fire a volley of musketry at the Lynx, by which one of the crew was wounded.

Wilmington Journal, 27th.

Deserters.—Col. Masten, Commandant of the Home Guard in the county, informs us that the result thus far of the effort of the Guard to arrest deserters and recusant conscripts has been in the return to the service of forty-three. A portion of these surrendered upon hearing the proclamation of the Governor, others were not men in the "bushes," but who had remained beyond their time at home and had incurred the character of deserters, while still others were genuine woodsmen, who have been lying out for months, and some even for years.

Winston Sentinel.

Deserters Surrendered and Taken.—We are informed that upwards of 300 deserters and recusant conscripts have been taken and have surrendered under the Proclamation of Gov. Vance, in Randolph and the adjoining counties of Chatham, Moore and Montgomery.

Greensboro' Citizen.

Resigned.—The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President: Capt Thos E. Thomson, Co. F, 4th N. C. Reg't; Capt. Barna Lane, Co. E, 24th N. C. Reg't; Capt. Julian G. Moore, Co. C, 3d N. C. Batt.; Capt. John G. B. Grimes, A. Q. M., 4th N. C. Reg't; 1st Lieut. John R. Latta, Adj't 51st N. C. Reg't; 2d Lieut. Jno. McNeill, Co. H, 46th N. C. Reg't; 2d Lieut. J. M. Davis, Co. G, 66th N. C. Reg't.—*Ral. Conservative.*

Small Pox.—The Small Pox in and about Yanceyville, we learn, continues to spread. Its ravages are chiefly confined to the negro population. It is of a peculiar type, attacking as it does those who have been vaccinated with all the fury it attacks those who have not, and in many cases marking them worse than those who were never vaccinated.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Embargo.—Gen Baker, commanding the 2d District of the Department of North